Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 15 | SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916 | NEW ENGLAND EDITION

VICTORY WON IN EAST CLEVELAND

East Cleveland Commissioners Vote Unanimously to Submit Municipal Suffrage in June

The Charter Commissioners of East Cleveland, Ohio, voted unanimously last week to include municipal woman suffrage as a separate proposal in the city charter, which is to be ratified at a special election in June. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, telegraphs the Woman's Journal: "This is the greatest victory in Ohio since the constitutional convention."

East Cleveland carried for suffrage in both 1912 and 1914.

The vote of the charter commissioners comes as the result of a several months' campaign, which has been led by Miss Florence Allen, a lawyer of Cleveland.

AID INEFFECTIVE UNTIL JUNE 5

Iowa Meat Packers Ask Co-operation of Women in Fighting Tuberculosis

"Protection of the public from bovine tuberculosis is dependent on the women of Iowa and their ability to bring about necessary legislation for clean milk from tested cows, inspection and restriction of importation and slaughter of diseased animals."

This, according to the Des Moines Register and Leader, was the consensus of opinion at the conference in Des Moines, March 31, of representatives from the Iowa Meat Packers' Association, W. F. Clowes and Dr. John H. Peck of the Iowa Anti-Tuberculosis Association; A. B. Holbert of Greeley, a farmer and stock raiser; H. S. Hollingsworth, secretary of the Associated Charities, and Dr. J. I. Gibson, State veterinarian.

The conference was called to discuss future State legislation to check the spread of tuberculosis by milk and meat. Iowa is among the few States which has a high percentage of tuberculosis among humans and animals, according to the report read at the conference.

An appeal will be made direct to the women of Iowa to change these conditions.

Meanwhile, the women of Iowa are appealing for the power of the ballot to help in just such matters as this. A full co-operation between the men and the women should come after June 5.

INDIAN SQUAW FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Pure-Blooded, Educated Representative of Night Hawk Tribes Works for Bill

A pure-blooded Indian woman of the Oneidas, Mrs. O. J. Kellogg, has worked for years for a bill proposing to save Indian tribes from extinction and to protect them from political exploitation by obtaining for them permanent independence and self-government. The bill was introdnced in the Senate this week by Senator Husting, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Kellogg is a graduate of several schools and is a representative of the Night Hawk tribes of Oklahoma, whose council has endorsed the bill.

Introducing North America

White—Full Suffrage. Gray—Partial Suffrage. Dotted—Presidential Suffrage. Black—No Suffrage.

The black States of this country now find their only parallel in Mexico, Central America, Newfoundland, and the uninhabited Northwest Territory, where there is no form of suffrage even for men.

VOTE FOR WOMEN TO PREACH NOW

New England Southern Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church Yields

The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has voted 54 to 25 in favor of allowing women to preach, or, as they put it, that "the right to competent women to enter the pastorate be not denied." For more than twenty years the Northern Methodist Church has allowed women to be chosen as lay delegates to its General Conference, but the Methodist Church, South, still denies them this right, and predicts all sorts of disasters if it should be conceded.

"IF IT HAD VOTES" SAYS MR. MOORE

Congressman Reminds House That Women Were Not Consulted on Immigration Bill

During the debate on the literacy test in the immigration bill in the House last week, Representative J. Hampton Moore called attention to the fact that the organized women of the country had not been considered, and he presented a letter from the legislative department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, opposing the measure.

"The humane side of a question usually appeals first to womankind," said Mr. Moore. "An organization which represents 2,000,000 women, if it had votes, would be as strong approximately as some of the patriotic societies or some of the labor organizations which, wisely or unwisely, are insisting upon the passage of the literacy test."

Boston & Maine Combined With Liquor to Beat Women

New Hampshire Commission Reports that Railroad Spent Stockholders' Money Against Suffrage and Bought Drinks for Legislators—Complete Investigation Shows Way Corrupt Forces Work

A definite alliance between the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New Hampshire liquor interests to defeat woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum and other proposed legislation has been found by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. The Commission's report, made public for the first time last week, exposes the political activities of the railroad from 1912 to 1915, and gives the full results of the investigation which was conducted last summer at Concord.

The Commission finds that the political activities of the railroad were not only illegal but constituted a "gross breach of trust and a fraud on the stockholders." The report reminds railroad corporations that "their business is to serve the public, not to govern it."

Drinks were bought for legislators by lobbyists employed by the railroad, and delegates to a political convention were elected and entertained with money furnished by the same source, according to the Commission's report. The expenditures were directed by "Ben" Kimball, who for years has been recognized as the power behind the throne in New Hampshire politics. Mr. Kimball

is president of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, a leased line of the Boston and Maine, and it was agreed by Charles S. Mellen, then president of the latter road, that the Boston and Maine would reimburse the subsidiary corporation for all expenditures.

The principal expenditures of Mr. Kimball were in connection with the announced intention of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to build a line through New Hampshire that would parallel part of the Boston and Maine and give the Grand Trunk direct entry into Boston. In order to secure control of the Legislature and the constitutional convention of 1912, the Boston and Maine combined with the liquor men. The Commission found evidence that "an alliance between the Boston and Maine and the liquor interests was not only considered but was actually consummated."

This alliance opposed and defeated woman suffrage at the constitutional convention.

Warren T. Billings was employed as "publicity agent," and George H. Steele of Manchester, secretary of the Association of New Hampshire Liquor Dealers, was employed by the Concord and Montreal in this same connection.

"What Mr. Steele did," says the report, "cannot be definitely stated."

Steele was paid about $7,000.

On this matter the report says:

"The evidence regarding the employment of Steele,—his own application to Billings; the communication of that fact by Billings to Kimball; the employment of Steele a few days later through Weston; the injunction of secrecy regarding his employment; the understanding that he was to keep no accounts; the absurdly large sums paid him, considered as compensation for any legitimate service which he could have rendered; the time of that payment, immediately before the November election; and his proposal of legislative co-operation with the Grand Trunk attorneys,—all this taken together compels the conclusion that the employment of Steele was designed to effect an alliance between the Boston and Maine, as represented by Mr. Kimball, and the liquor-selling interests, for co-operation in the Legislature. And there is evidence that such an alliance was not only contemplated, but that it was actually consummated and was made use of when a crisis arose in legislative affairs."

"There is no possible justification," says the report, "for a railroad's spending money in electing delegates to a political convention and entertaining those delegates after they are elected; in opposing woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum; in publishing attacks upon a public service commission, or in any way where false vouchers have to be used to conceal the real party to whom and purpose for which the money is expended."

With regard to the employment of Benjamin W. Couch of Concord, chairman of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives in 1911, 1913 and 1915, by the Concord and Montreal, it was brought out at the hearings that he was paid a retainer of $1,000 in 1912 and received $1,650 in 1913 for services rendered. Mr. Couch testified that his work for the railroad ended before the Legislature met in 1913. The Commission says that it does not find that "Mr. Couch's explanation is not correct, but he unfortunately allowed himself to be placed in an ambiguous position."

One of the striking paragraphs of the report, in the section relating to political activity, is as follows:

"But there is another aspect of this question which is commonly ignored. The officials of railroad corporations do not own the railroads, and the funds of those corporations are not their funds, to do with as they will. They are the funds of the stockholders, held in trust to be used for the benefit of the stockholders in promoting the objects named in the charter of articles of incorporation. Their use for any other purpose is a gross breach of trust, and a fraud on the stockholders, who have not consented to such use. Even if the stockholders did consent, the use of railroad funds for other than railroad purposes would be illegal. But it is not to be presumed that all the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad, or even in every case a majority of them, would have consented to the use of the funds of the company in opposing woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and an amendment of the constitutional provisions relating to taxation, in attempting to secure the election to a national convention of delegates favorable to a particular candidate for the presidency, in traveling about the State to secure information as to the probable attitude of Senators and Representatives elect with regard to public officials to be elected by the Legislature, in buying drinks and furnishing other entertainment for members of the Legislature, in making or attempting to make an alliance with the liquor interests for co-operation in the Legislature, and in the various other political activities in which Billings, Weston and others under Mr. Kimball's direction are by the evidence shown to have been engaged. If a single dissenting stockholder had been informed of what was going on, he could have secured an injunction forbidding such a misuse of the company's funds. And if all had formally given their unanimous consent, such expenditures would still have been illegal."

The report is signed by Edward C. Niles, Thomas W. D. Worthen and William T. Gunnison, commissioners.

LONDON MAIL IS CHANGING TONE

Admits Woman Has Never Had Full Opportunity — Recommends Her For Cabinet

"The war has already proved that woman has not hitherto been given her opportunity in most parts of the Empire. Today it begins to look as though the votes-for-women demonstrations were but manifestations of the tremendous pent-up energy of more than half the nation." Even this from the Daily Mail of London is not as far as that formerly anti-suffrage organ is willing to go. In a leading article in the Mail a writer further suggests that the English Cabinet might profitably be composed of an equal number of men and women, because "women, the practical-minded sex, not only talk, but act."

PROTESTS WEBB'S UNFAIR TACTICS

Mrs. Roessing, in Behalf of National Association, Upbraids Chairman for Broken Faith

Condemnation of Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, for unfairness in his treatment of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, is contained in a letter to Mr. Webb from Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was made public last week. The letter follows:

"In behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association I protest against the tactics employed in the Judiciary Committee on March 28, in preventing the promised consideration of the resolution providing for woman suffrage by a constitutional amendment.

"As you will recall, the committee on March 14 unanimously agreed that the suffrage resolution should be the order of the day on March 28 at 10.30 o'clock. Instead of presenting this resolution for consideration at the time appointed, you, as chairman, permitted the consideration of a motion to postpone indefinitely all constitutional amendments, which of course included the woman suffrage amendment. For a presiding officer to permit such procedure means simply that he is unwilling to play fair.

"This unfairness is the more to be condemned since it was known that had the measure itself come to a vote its advocates would have had a majority. The National American Woman Suffrage Association considers that the ten members who voted on March 28 to support a motion to include all constitutional amendments have broken faith with the suffragists of this country, and that you, as chairman of that committee, were the chief instrument in the committee's unfair action.

"(Signed)

"Jennie Bradley Roessing,

"First Vice-President."

JUDICIARY STILL FACES MEASURE

Hayden Reintroduces It Day After Committee Acts — Cites Both Parties' Action in Arizona

Congressman Hayden of Arizona reintroduced the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the House March 29, in order that the Judiciary Committee might still have a suffrage measure before it.

Mr. Hayden called attention to the fact that both the Democratic and Republican State committees of Arizona last month urged Congress to pass the amendment.

"We recommend this action in no spirit of party advantage but solely with the desire that the women of America may be placed on the same political plane as the men of the nation, and because we recognize that it is unwise to delay longer the establishment of equality between the women of the East and West," said the Democratic resolution, and the Republicans declared: "We urge this action in a spirit of fair play in order that the women of America may enjoy the same rights under the United States Constitution as do the men, and in order that the unjust and harassing condition of political disability for the women of the East may end in enfranchisement for all citizens under our flag without distinction of race, color, or sex."

WILL OPPOSE ALL ANTI CANDIDATES

Ohio Association Determined No Congressman Shall Have Seat if He Is Anti-Suffragist

Congressmen and United States Senators who are opposed to equal suffrage will have to face suffragists at the elections next fall if plans made in Ohio are carried out in other States.

The Political Committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association met in Cleveland last week to discuss ways of putting into operation the plan to work against all Senatorial and Congressional candidates who are not favorable to the federal amendment. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the committee and president of the State Association, announced to the recent Columbus conference that all the members of the State Association will be called upon to pledge their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, sweethearts et al., to see to it this year that men do not go down to Washington from Ohio unless they stand for government by the people, "people meaning women as well as men."

The Political Committee will gather the information about candidates, and the individual members of the Association will do the work among voters and report at stated intervals to State headquarters in Warren, where a card catalogue of pledged voters will be kept. "We shall not give the names of any of these voters," says Mrs. Upton, "but we are not going to be quiet about the candidates. Our big effort this year will be to have men elected to the United States Senate and to Congress who are favorable to votes for women by the national route. As Mrs. Catt says, "It is buncombe for a Congressman from New York or Ohio to talk about 'States' rights.' Gentlemen who have taken refuge in this position should be given the privilege of staying at home in the State of whose rights they are so tender. This isn't a partisan movement. Republicans and Democrats look exactly alike to us. What we want to know is: are they suffragists or antis? If there had been any disposition on our part to recede from this plan, the action of the Judiciary Committee in refusing to report out our amendment March 28 would have made us go on with it. The Ohio member of that committee must find a better excuse than any he has given to reconcile the suffragists of this State to his being in Congress."

Several persons were killed or wounded as a result of election disorders in the province of San Luis, according to a despatch from Buenos Aires, March 30.

If women voted in Argentina, what would have been said about such a disturbance?

The California State Republican Committee recently passed a resolution urging action for fair play in regard to the national suffrage amendment, with the desire that the women of the whole country, like the women of California, shall be placed on the same political plane as the men.

HOUSE VOTES TO DEBAR MILITANTS

Gardner Quotes President's Veto Message in Vain and Bill Again Discriminates

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts attempted in vain to amend the Burnett immigration bill March 27 so as not to discriminate against militant suffragists. The bill, as passed, excludes those "who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property." Mr. Gardner moved to strike out these words and precipitated a short debate. He quoted President Wilson's previous veto message, in which he gave as one of his objections the fact that the bill "seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men."

Mr. Raker of California, Mr. Norton of North Dakota, and Mr. Burnett of Alabama opposed Mr. Gardner's amendment, and it was defeated on viva voce vote. Mr. Raker read a provision of the bill which declared that nothing in the act should "exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political."

"That answers the objections of the President to the former bill," he said, "and permits those to enter who advocate or teach or practise consitutional liberty, and in that effort believe and advocate that if it becomes necessary to destroy all property as well as all life that may stand in the way of their securing what they believe to be constitutional liberty for men they may do so, as they have done in the past."

Mr. Raker then declared that the acts of the English militants were to be considered as criminal and not affecting their constitutional rights.

Mr. Gardner said: "I believe men ought to be permitted to preach that which they think right. If they are wrong, public opinion will take care of their doctrines much more effectively than if we try to suppress their expression."

Woman suffrage stimulates interest and study on the part of women in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the home; more papers and magazines are read and the interests of the State and the home are promoted.—W. E. Mullen, attorney general of Wyoming.

METHODISTS SEE VALUE IN WOMEN

Southern Religious Weekly Admits Women Are Efficient But Not Enough to Be Elders

The Southwestern Christian Advocate, published by the Methodist Book Concern of New Orleans, has progressed.

"That there are Christian workers among women who are efficient cannot be denied," says the Advocate, "and that their labors are owned and blessed of God is testified by the results achieved. We have not come to the point where we would contend for ordination of women as Elders in the church, but would it not be wise to recognize the worth of women as lay-preachers?"

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WOULD FULFILL "WILL OF DEAD"

M. Barres Plans Bill to Enfranchise French Widows and Mothers—Measure Is Incomplete

M. Maurice Barres of France has announced his intention of introducing a bill into the Chambre des Deputes to give a parliamentary vote to the widows of fallen soldiers, or, failing such, to the fathers or mothers. M. Barres's idea is "to carry out the will of the dead." Mme. Jane Misme, a French woman suffragist, while approving the project, finds its basis one of sentiment rather than reason. "This measure," says Mme. Misme, "will, however, draw attention to the fact that the voice of half the living population has, up to now, been stifled, and public opinion will be roused to demand that every man and every woman should vote to express the will of the living, so that no interest may be neglected and no good will lost."

At the preliminary meetings for the American Jewish Congress, just held in Philadelphia, more than 3,400 Jewish organizations were represented. It was voted that in the coming Congress women should have equal rights, and that they should also serve on the executive committee.

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CORNETIST PLAYS FOR MISS FOLEY

Rose Bower, of North Dakota, Joins in Farewell for Southern Trip

Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota played the cornet at the farewell party given to Miss Margaret Foley by Boston suffragists on Thursday, as she left for a three months' speaking trip in the South and Middle West. In the party that saw her off at the South Station were a group of men from the Institute of Technology who had heard her speak at one of the Technology halls on Tuesday, and a number of well-known Boston suffrage workers. Miss Helen Goodnow will accompany Miss Foley. The first speaking engagement is in Baltimore on Saturday, April 8.

IOWA POLLS NEED WOMAN'S BROOM

Des Moines Polling Places Strewn With Liquor Bottles—Several Drunkards Arrested

In the States where women have full suffrage, the polling booths are consistently changed from saloons and disorderly places to school houses, church vestries, private houses and respectable halls. Where formerly there was drinking, gambling and carousing to accompany voting, there is now nothing more offensive than a woman finds if she takes her little boy to school or goes to a dry goods store to buy her little girl a dress. The change, as everybody knows, is due to the influence of women at the polls as voters.

In Iowa women have partial suffrage. And note the conditions as described in the Des Moines Register and Leader of March 28:

"A noticeable supply of liquor about the polling places on the East side and West side downtown precincts caused many women to refuse to enter the polling places to vote. At the city hall precinct, a large number of the workers were under the influence of liquor.

"Two women walked as far as the Market house with the intention of voting on the garbage disposal bond issue. When they reached the Market house, one exclaimed, 'There is too much whisky here to suit me.' The women then retraced their steps west on Locust street.

"At the city hall precinct similar conditions existed. Whisky bottles were scattered all over the parking. Several Negroes made frequent trips to an alley and came back replenished with stocks of liquor. Police arrested several drunks who hung around the police station polling place."

SCHOOL SYSTEM RECALLS FEARS

Girls Barred from Boston High Schools Until Civil War Time by Conservatives

A lively controversy has been called out by the report of the committee of experts (all of them men, by the way) who have been investigating Boston's school system. This recalls the fact that girls were not admitted to the public grammar schools of Massachusetts till 1789, nor to the high schools till 1861. A high school for girls was started in Boston in 1823, but the girls flocked to it in such numbers that the conservatives got frightened and it was quickly closed.

Realizing that West Virginia, as the first State south of the Mason and Dixon line which will submit a woman suffrage referendum, is a strategic point, the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia county is planning to send an organizer there.

The Women Voters' Campaign Alliance has maintained Miss Florence Leech, of Montana, in Iowa since the first of February, as their organizer. Miss Flora Dunlap, the State president, assigned Congressional district No. 9, which includes the town of Council Bluffs, to the Alliance, in accordance with the purpose of the Alliance to coordinate State and national work by winning a Congressional district, if possible, in a State campaign. Miss Anne H. Martin, chairman of the Alliance, will give several days to Iowa in May.

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Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
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Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916

WHY WE ORGANIZE

Organization is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's watchword at the inspiring suffrage conferences that she is now holding throughout the country, preparing for a great "drive" upon Congress in behalf of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment, and also for great demonstrations of women in Chicago and St. Louis at the time of the National Republican and Democratic Conventions.

For all successful suffrage work, whether State or national, the fundamental need is thorough organization. A little story now going the rounds of the press illustrates its importance.

Rastus was an ox team driver and an expert in flourishing a long whip.

As he and a few men were walking along the road one day, he took pride in showing his skill with the whip. He picked off a big black bug more than a rod away on the fence. A little farther on he took a lone bumblebee out of a honeysuckle. Soon they came under a walnut tree, from which hung a fine cone-shaped hornets' nest. On the outside were a large number of guards.

"There," said the men, "Rastus, cut down that hornets' nest."

Quick as the memory of a boyhood sting Rastus replied: "No, sah, boss. Not on a bet; 'cause dem's o'ganized."

That is why, all over the country, the suffragists are now working to extend and strengthen their organization. All the vicious interests are putting up an organized fight against votes for women; and it has been said with truth: "When bad men organize, good men must combine." A. S. B.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

May 1 will be "Suffrage Day" throughout the country. Thousands of meetings will be held to pass resolutions calling upon the National Republican and Democratic parties to insert suffrage planks in their platforms.

It would be a good plan to celebrate also on this occasion our three recent Canadian victories, with decorations of the maple leaf, with the singing of "O Canada," with the Canadian flag and the Stars and Stripes displayed side by side, and with three young women dressed to represent Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the three great provinces that have just given their women the vote. A suffrage map of Canada should be shown, and every local club should have a brief address on the three provinces in question—their size, history and resources.

The editor of The Woman's Journal has an especial pleasure in the choice of May 1 as Suffrage Day. It was the wedding day of two beloved pioneer suffragists, Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell—the only husband and wife who really devoted their lives to this cause. Many grateful and affectionate thoughts will turn to them upon that day, and the memory of their united work will emphasize the truth that the equal suffrage movement means not antagonism between men and women, but better and more perfect co-operation.

A. S. B.

A SAMPLE FALSEHOOD

U. S. Senator Catron of New Mexico has read into the Congressional Record a long anti-suffrage article issued in the name of the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. It is evidently meant for use in Iowa and the other campaign States. It is a mixture of half truths and whole falsehoods. Some of the latter, if put forth in good faith, show a gross ignorance of facts.

For instance, this document says that, in 1914, "California voted that the people of that State should not be permitted to vote on the liquor question for eight years." A proposition to that effect was submitted to the voters of California in 1914, but it was decisively defeated. Anti-suffragists have been asserting ever since that it was carried. This misstatement has been corrected over and over and over again; yet even now, seventeen months after the election, they are still circulating the false report. This is a fair sample of the accuracy of the document.

Incidentally, it shows how completely the Anti-Suffrage Association is out of touch with the temperance movement. The temperance people throughout the United States were much interested in the fate of that measure in California, and were very glad that it failed.

A. S. B.

A SLANDER ON WOMEN

With all the vicious interests fighting woman suffrage, some of its opponents yet have the nerve to declare that the suffrage movement aims to bring about a reign of immorality. The document just put forth by the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage reiterates this false and shameful charge. It says:

"Feminism is variously defined, but in whatever guise of words we find it, we see the same earmarks of revolt against nature and Christian morals. The feminist is an avowed enemy of the home."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the official leader of the suffragists, not only of the United States but of the world. In The Woman's Journal of Jan. 9, 1915, she wrote:

"What is feminism? A world-wide revolt against all artificial barriers which laws and customs interpose between women and human freedom. It is born of the instinct within every natural woman's soul that God designed her as the equal, the co-worker, the comrade of the men of her family, and not as their slave, or servant, or dependent, or plaything.

"Society is not going to lose its common sense, nor its decency, nor go back to the customs of barbarism because women vote. Evolution is not going to stop, nor cease putting an increasing amount of moral sense and reason in human heads as the years go on. If at any time free love becomes a movement to merit consideration, sensible people will give it sensible attention, and in my judgment will relegate it to the realm of reactionary morals, where it belongs. If suffragists have a common aim along the line of morals, it is toward self-control in private life, stricter laws for the control of public vice, and the enforcement of those laws."

The National American Woman Suffrage Association at its annual convention in Washington in December, 1915, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary."

The New England Woman Suffrage Association had passed a like resolution, also by a unanimous vote. It undoubtedly voiced the opinion of the vast majority of suffragists.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, in her address at the National Suffrage Convention of 1915, said:

"It is the first duty of government to care for the sanctity of the home and family. Woman's vote would secure better legislation for the home against all the corrupting forces of vested interests and vice which prosper upon its degradation."

In an open letter to the National Anti-Suffrage Association two years ago, called out by slanders of this kind, Mrs. Catt wrote:

"We welcome a fair fight, but must protest against the attempt to misrepresent the character and beliefs of those whose motives have ever been solely inspired by the desire to dignify the home, to honor marriage, and to secure greater protection for children, in order that they may grow up worthy citizens of a great republic."

These falsehoods are sometimes repeated in good faith by honest people who know no better; but they are coined, put forth and industriously circulated by the enemies of virtue and good government. Mrs. Catt wrote in The Woman Voter for May, 1913:

"That there are respectable men and women who oppose the suffrage is natural. Their prototypes opposed in turn education, professions, public office, public speech and organization for women. They accepted each advance when won, and then set themselves against the next proposal. Their future prototypes will accept the vote and go against the next step. That goes without saying. But the real enemy of our cause is the so-called Vice Trust, now thoroughly aroused and alarmed.

"It has a vast machine, perfectly organized, never idle, and greased by thousands of dollars taken in over the bars, tossed from the gambling table and won by prostitutes. This Underworld has taken up its cudgels to defend the ambitions and hopes of the Society Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. The Underworld, bereft of every moral sense, and the smugly self-satisfied, highly respectable Overworld have formed a partnership and work to the same end. Are you on the side of the Powers of Light or the Powers of Darkness?" A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE HAS COMPANY

It is not woman suffrage alone that is being held up in Congress. The New York Survey calls attention to the fact that it has been in session since Dec. 6, and it has yet to pass a single one of the many measures introduced in the interest of social welfare. The Federal Child Labor bill, though it passed the House, is still delayed in the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and every other public welfare measure is held up and in danger of failure unless the most earnest pressure is brought to bear upon Representatives and Senators. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The Massachusetts Legislature has voted down the women's eight-hour bill. In Maine last year a bill to limit women's labor to 54 hours a week was submitted by the Legislature to a referendum vote of the men, and was defeated. In Colorado the eight-hour law for women was submitted to a referendum of men and women together, and carried. It certainly seems incongruous to have a question of that kind decided by the votes of men alone. A. S. B.

HOW SUFFRAGE CAME

An interesting side light is thrown on the recent suffrage victory in Manitoba by a letter from Mrs. Florence Gratiot Bale to Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, of Wellesley, Mass. She says:

"If you know the history of the coming of the franchise in Manitoba, you will understand perhaps why it came so suddenly. You may not be posted, so I will tell you.

"Three years ago, after the Political Equality League had been organized about ten months, a delegation of women, headed by Nellie McClung, took the suffrage petition to the Parliament. The government was then conservative, and the Premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin, in most emphatic language told the dear, gentle women to fly to their homes and not pollute their lives with dirty politics.

"Our Mrs. McClung was Irish, and had all the wit of that people at her tongue's end, and it was a most dramatic scene. Her last word to him was, 'We'll get you yet, Sir Rodmond!'

"The Liberal Party had promised the women of Manitoba the franchise if they came into power, but they had lost out. A few months later the Conservative Party got its death blow from the unearthing of a most disgraceful political steal, which involved the Premier, Sir Rodmond, the man who had stated that politics was too 'dirty' for a woman to enter the game. The entire House resigned, and the Liberal Party was installed. So they had to live up to their promise. After getting a large number of the women of the province to sign the petition, the women were granted free and absolute franchise."

Corrupt politicians, who do not want to be disturbed in their stealings, always express tender solicitude for fear women should be corrupted by politics. They dread woman's ballots as spiders do a broom.

A. S. B.

If the riots that have just occurred in Haverhill, Mass., had taken place in any of the States where women vote, they would have been quoted far and wide as proof that equal suffrage promotes religious antagonism. But we do not recall such an incident in any of the hun- They dread woman's ballot as spiders do a broom.

Some charming suffrage post cards have been prepared by Carrie Harrison, of Brookland, D. C. They show pictures of a plump and pretty baby in different attitudes, with various suffrage mottoes: "S O S—Justice delayed is injustice"; "A vote for my mother would be a vote for me," etc. One is a pathetic picture of child toilers, with the words: "Because of these, women must vote."

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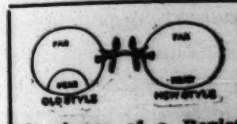

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Mrs. F. D. Ellison, the newly-elected State Regent of the D. A. R. for Massachusetts, is a strong advocate of votes for women. This fact was used against her with zeal by the party opposed to her candidacy, but without avail.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Suffrage Association, through a benefactor and friend of the cause, has opened a suffrage shop on the principal street in Providence. Dolls on the lane to progress are shown in the window. These represent enfranchised women entering the polling booth. There will be noonday speeches, a voiceless speech, free literature and tea. Miss Mary B. Anthony has donated a victrola.

Commissioner Katherine B. Davis and Hon. Francis Neilson were the speakers at a well attended mass meeting in the Elks' Auditorium last week. Dr. Davis stated: "We learn to do by doing. I believe in woman suffrage; I believe in its educational value. By the development of individual character we can make a better city, State and nation. Government concerns women as much as men, and it is the duty of the men who care and the women who care to get together and better our country."

The State Association will hold its annual convention on Saturday, May 6, at the Turk's Head Club. The afternoon will be devoted to reports and other business. In the evening there will be a banquet and a reception for distinguished guests.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mr. Cheddonil Miyatovich will speak in Churchill House, Providence, Friday evening, April 14, in behalf of Serbia. The meeting will be under the auspices of a central committee composed of Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, ex-chairman of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. William Sprague, wife of former Governor Sprague, and Mrs. William Tillinghast.

CONNECTICUT

The Hartford Equal Franchise League wound up its campaign for increasing the number of women school voters by a public meeting, March 31, in preparation for Tuesday's election. The questions to be voted upon were presented by men interested in them. The hall was filled to capacity; most of the audience consisted of women voters, but there was a good sprinkling of men, who were evidently much interested in this effort of the women to educate themselves before casting their ballots. The whole thing has been an object lesson to the women on the work that lies before them when they attain full suffrage, and it is also a good augury for the success of equal suffrage in Connecticut when it shall be granted.

MASSACHUSETTS

Governor McCall signed the bill this week for a vote next fall on the question of whether a constitutional convention shall be held or not.

Some instructive stories were told at the meeting of the organization committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston the other day. Women from all over the State reported their experiences in working for an enlarged membership. In one city four women attend every meeting of the city council, and afterwards report the proceedings to the suffrage club. At first the councillors were dismayed when the women appeared, but they are now reconciled to their presence and treat them with much courtesy. The knowledge of what goes on at the council meetings, however, tends decidedly to strengthen the women's zeal for the ballot. A number of towns are carrying on flourishing civic classes, and one has appointed a committee to watch and report upon all measures pending in the Massachusetts Legislature or in Congress that deal with the interests of women and children.

A Good Homes Exposition, with lectures on cooking and housekeeping, under the auspices of the Springfield Republican and Daily News, has been held in Springfield all the week.

The Springfield Suffrage Extension League conducted a booth, where laces and embroideries were for sale, worked by the widows of English soldiers.

MAINE

At the meeting of the Maine State Suffrage Association on March 30, Miss Helen N. Bates, who for the past three years has served as president, tendered her resignation on account of ill health, It was accepted with regret. Mrs. George S. Hunt of State street was elected president in her place.

Because she will soon leave the State, Mrs. Leslie R. Rounds, who has been vice president, resigned, and her resignation was also accepted with regret.

During Miss Bates's presidency she was the means of founding the College Equal Suffrage League, the Men's Equal Suffrage League, and the Junior Equal Suffrage League.

The officers of the State Suffrage Association are as follows: President, Mrs. George S. Hunt; vice-president, Mrs. Charles P. Flagg; vice-president at large, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey; recording secretary, Mrs. George S. Burgess; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret J. Worcester; treasurer, Mrs. Edward S. Anthoine; auditor, Miss Alice Blanchard; directors, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, Mrs. E. M. Knight, Mrs. Sewall C. Ripley, Mrs. Ralph Jones of Orono, Mrs. S. O. Clason of Gardiner, Mrs. Isabelle Greenwood of Farmington, Mrs. W. E. Hanson of Kennebunkport, Miss Nellie Guilford of Old Orchard; chairman of literature committee, Mrs. Ernest Holman; chairman of enrolment committee, Miss Carrie Gordon; chairman of legislative committee, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse.

Does anyone believe that if women had power to make themselves felt in the administration of affairs we should have 80,000 children on half time in the schools in New York City? It would make a vast difference in American cities if women could enforce their will and conscience by the ballot.—Mrs. Florence Kelley.

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The Iowa Campaign

Among those who have taken the field in Iowa the past week for suffrage are Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp of Kansas City, Mrs. Gertrude R. Nash of California, formerly of Iowa; Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull of Portland, Ore., and Miss Lutie E. Stearns of Milwaukee. This started April off in fine shape, as many speakers were already in the field. The work of organizing the counties is being well cared for down to the smallest detail.

It has also been announced that Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., will come to Iowa May 10, following the Mississippi Valley conference, and take an active part in the campaign until the close.

Every day at headquarers there is an interesting announcement, and no plot in a melodrama ever thickened faster than the suffrage activities in Iowa during these strenuous closing weeks.

Suffrage windows are increasing in number. Des Moines has a fine one in the principal business district. Council Bluffs and Waterloo have good windows, and there are many others.

Des Moines had an elaborate suffrage demonstration the day of the city election. Prominent suffragists visited every poll in the city and talked from automobiles. In the evening a suffrage parade was held, and the crowning feature was the speech made by Mrs. Hooper to the big crowd of men watching the returns. It was a success in every way, and the initial "curbstone" address was received with dignity and respect. Suffrage slides were shown by the newspapers on the screens during the intermissions between returns.

Walterloo was another town to take advantage of election for suffrage work. At Carlisle last week, on a $25,000 bond issue for the building of a new high school, the women voted three to the men's one in favor of the issue.

There is a great call for suffrage slides and films at headquarters. The moving picture house as a medium for reaching the people is proving hard to surpass.

In Boone, short interviews with prominent women are being published in the news columns of the papers. About 100 expressions of opinion on suffrage will be included in the series.

A number of new clubs have been formed. Among them are Clarion, 160 members; Eagle Grove, 100 members; Pomeroy, 30 members, and a fine organization at Dows.

A most welcome gift to Iowa the past week came from the Massachusetts Suffrage Association in the form of 80,000 fliers. The calls for literature are coming in in great numbers from all parts of the State. They range in size from "samples of all you have" to 30,000 leaflets. "Let me have all there is to say on suffrage, only make it pretty short," was the request from a boy preparing for a debate.

Mrs. Homer A. Miller, State board member, has returned from Washington, D. C., and New York, and Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills, also of the State board, has returned from her stay in Honolulu and California, and has started out at full speed in the work again.

An interesting event of the past week was the Clinton County suffrage convention on April 5, in the D. A. R. room of the Clinton Public Library.

ILLINOIS

The Woman Suffrage Parade Headquarters, to be located in the Tower Building, Chicago, adjoining the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, have been secured. Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the State Association, is the national parade chairman. For several weeks past she has been organizing committees, and groups of organizations to bring them into activity for the great event on June 7.

A speakers' squad of representative women has been visiting the women's clubs, professional and fraternal organizations, church and labor groups, business women and foreign women. The speakers are urging enthusiasm and enrolment through these numerous groups, and 100,000 parade pledge cards have been distributed throughout Chicago and the surrounding vicinity. A large quantity will be sent throughout the State, with the hope of stimulating the down State women and bringing them to Chicago for this event.

Regalia and ideas for decorations, banners and pennants are daily submitted, and will have to pass a careful investigation by the banner committee, as it is the design of the parade committee to make the parade both artistic and effective in the appearance of the marchers.

The death of Mrs. Delia Cezarine Fish Taylor, mother of Mrs. Hariette Taylor Treadwell, former president of the Chicago Political Equality League, occurred last week. Mrs. Taylor was a life-long devoted suffragist, and enjoyed the personal friendship of Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Lillie Devereux Blake, and other well known suffragists. She was a cousin of Ex-President William Howard Taft. The five daughters who survive her are Dr. Mabel Taylor Macmillan, Mrs. Robert J. Pulla, Miss Jane Taylor, Miss Grace Taylor and Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell of Chicago.

ALABAMA

As a final shot at the already vanquished argument that suffragists have no time for home and children, a recent Sunday edition of the Birmingham Age-Herald devoted a full page to pictures of the children of prominent suffrage workers of that city, together with an account of their success as mothers.

It discovered that sixteen officers and loyal workers in the local suffrage association are the mothers of forty-eight children.

"The mothers of these children," declares the accompanying article, "would gladly shed their blood and die, if necessary, for the cause of suffrage; not because of the glory attached to it, but because through the ballot alone they realize that women must protect their offspring and their homes.

"They realize that their children are the potential citizens of Alabama, and they, as children of suffragists, will have the added value of a developed civic conscience."

NEW YORK

Suffrage civic classes and courses of lectures have been opened all over the State for men and women. Studying together seems to suggest wholesome ideas of working together. The suffrage educational campaign is having good results, too, by proving to male voters that "the home opens off the street."

The Political Equality Club of Syracuse, with all the advantages of a large university center, has been especially able to start its campaign of education for women as prospective voters. The lecture to be given on April 10 by Rev. A. C. Fulton on "Woman's Obligation to the Nation" will be the fitting close of a series of six, which started on March 6 with a lecture by Professor Frederick C. Roman on "The Evolution of Woman." This course is only the beginning of the educational equipment to be given Syracusan women within the next two years.

Another town which is carrying out the same idea of preparing the women for voting by education on civic questions is Sag Harbor, Long Island. As soon as the November elections were over, Sag Harbor women turned their already assembled suffrage forces into a "Civic and Suffrage Club." Its articles of association are unique and prophetic. "Suffrage" is to be dropped out of the title as soon as the vote for women is won, but the civic part of the program will go on. As an association, they have already sent Christmas boxes, maintained an employment bureau, started night classes in English for foreigners and in telegraphy, and established a child welfare committee to look after the health of school children.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was to be the guest of honor at a dinner given her by the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, of which she is the city chairman, on April 6. Soon after this Miss Hay will leave to do campaign work in Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The East Side Civic League and the New York Citizens' Welfare Association are working for a bill providing for the appointment of a woman as justice of the Children's Court of New York City.

The recent Suffrage Carnival Ball held in New York City netted $2,000 for the suffrage treasury.

TEXAS

One of the most applauded features of the Style Show held in Galveston, March 31, was a young lady bearing the legend, "Votes for Women," and announced as the "Style in Texas in 1917."

The Galveston Equal Suffrage Association has been invited to keep headquarters open at Schott's Drug Store. This is a very advantageous spot for the distribution of literature and the enrolment of new members.

VIRGINIA

Although the legislative campaign is over for the present, there has been no lull in suffrage activities.

Mrs. John H. Lewis, State congressional chairman; Mrs. Dexter Otey, of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Nannie Burke, president of the Equal Franchise League of Roanoke, and Mrs. J. H. Whitner, president of the county league, appeared before the Committee on Resolutions of the State Republican Convention on March 29, and asked them to instruct their delegates to the national convention at Chicago to advocate a plank for woman suffrage. The delegates will go uninstructed, but the convention endorsed woman suffrage either by State or federal amendment.

Mr. Bascom, the only Virginia congressman out of ten who supported suffrage at the last legislative session, gave an interview to the women and pledged his continued support.

Last week the State Democratic Committee met in Richmond. A delegation of suffragists were on hand, including Mrs. B. B. Valentine, State president; Mrs. Stephen Putney, Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, Mrs. Henry Aylett Sampson, Mrs. Frank Jobson, Mrs. Horace Wellford Jones, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Miss Nora Houston and Miss Adele Clark. When the request was made that the committee hear the delegation, only one member objected, and his wish was merely to defer the hearing until the regular business had been accomplished. He was overruled, however, and a special committee sent out to escort the ladies in. Mrs. Valentine and Mrs. Putney spoke, taking ten minutes between them. The whole attitude of the committee was suggestive of the change in suffrage sentiment that has come over Virginia. They were interested, alert, and extremely courteous.

Woman has a right to vote. It is too late in the day to contest and contradict that. There is no male and female when it comes to human rights. Man has interposed heretofore insurmountable walls between his sister and his wife and their rights; but it was not so at the first, and it will not remain so forever.—Central Christian Advocate.

NOTES AND NEWS

Franklin P. Adams recently declared that if any contributor through his "Conning Tower" column in the New York Tribune won the $25 prize for a suffrage slogan, which has been offered by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, he would add another $25 to the prize. Mr. Adams himself suggests: "Eventually—Why Not Now?"

Some of the slogans that "F. P. A." likes best are: "Fifty-fifty or fight," "Votes for people" and "Suffrage uber alles.'

An attempt to pigeonhole the child labor bill effectively for this session was made in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, March 31, but failed by a vote of 5 to 7. The motion made by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who is strongly opposed to the bill, was to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Overman of North Carolina, one of the staunchest opponents of the measure, is chairman.

Able committees in St. Louis are working on plans for the big suffrage convention to be held in June, when the Democratic national convention meets. Headquarters for the national delegates and for Missouri delegates have been reserved at the Warwick Hotel. Those who wish rooms should write early to the office of the State Suffrage Association at 800 Broadway, Columbia.

The suffrage amendment was scheduled to come up in the New York Senate Wednesday, as the Woman's Journal went to press.

Senator Brown, who had blocked it continuously, hoped to muddle the amendment by a clause compelling alien women to take the oath of allegianee. It was not believed that a majority of the Senators would support Mr. Brown.

THE WOMEN OF CHICAGO

From an Editorial in the Chicago Evening Post

The women of Chicago need not expect that their extraordinarily impressive meeting of Saturday is going to change at once the conditions of government in this city.

On the other hand, neither they nor their opponents need believe that this meeting, its platform and the spirit behind both are going to be inconsiderable factors in the long fight just opening to restore to the city government even that poor measure of honesty and efficiency which we had under a respectable administration of the civil service laws.

The truth is that the women of Chicago, having inherited from the men, as Miss Mary McDowell pointed out, a situation in which government appallingly fails to minister to the human needs of the city, now have determined to seek in their own way to make the government do its legal duty to "all the children of all the people."

It was time that this attempt should be started.

The community has fallen into a slough of despond over the possibilities of good government. Those who have led the fight among the men in the years past are for the moment worn out by the reaction from the top peak of advance during the era closing in 1912.

The women, however, have not got the deadly discouragement that comes from the actual experience of defeat. Their courage is high; their vision is clear.

They prove it in their platform. They do not there deal with the intricacies which politicians create to blunt the efforts of democracy. They strike cross-lots directly to the things which they know out of their own experience as mothers, as housekeepers, as teachers, to be wrong in the way in which Chicago is governed.

Here is the power of this new movement in Chicago. This precise knowledge, which cannot be shaken or denied by irrelevant political issues, is going to hold through to the end.

CLUB RECTIFIES ITS OVERSIGHT

Influential Chicago Organization Declares for Suffrage With Only Three "Nay" Votes

Members of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, known to be most ardent wielders of the power of the franchise, discovered recently that they had never gone on record in favor of woman suffrage. The oversight was promptly rectified.

Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, who urged the club members to take part in the June suffrage parade, called the attention of the club to the fact that they had not added their voice to the plea for suffrage, and Miss Harriet Vittum moved that the club put itself on record. There were but three dissenting votes to the motion.

HUNGARY HEARS WOMAN'S CALL

Political Parties Now Aroused to Movement Everywhere Except in Arctic Circles

Hungarian deputies have received telegrams from their districts asking for woman suffrage in the name of the invaluable war services performed by the women of Hungary. All the political parties have been visited by deputations of suffragists, and members of Parliament have been called upon. The Prelate, Dr. Giesswein, and Mr. Juriga, a Slavic representative from northern Hungary, both spoke recently in behalf of political equality for men and women.

The Press Bulletin of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party remarks: "What with Mexico and Hungary, Japan and South Africa all marching on towards woman suffrage, there seems to be no place where the nerves of legislators may be kept in perfect repose. Almost the only countries which promise complete security from a votes-for-women agitation in the near future are Prince Luitpold and Edward VII lands. Only the female penguins and sea lions of the Antarctic circle are maintaining that complete remoteness from woman's political advancement which is the true and only mark of 'womanliness.'"

MAYOR RECEIVES A SUDDEN JOLT

Executive of Atchison, Kansas, Resigns After Liquor Exposure and Blames Pestering Women.

A mayor in Kansas, C. C. Finney of Atchison, and his chief of police, W. H. Coleman, have been forced to resign, although the mayor's term of office does not expire till April, 1917. In his farewell address to the Council, Mayor Finney stated that he had been "hounded out of office by misguided women, itinerant preachers and wild-eyed reformers," according to the Topeka Capital.

As a matter of fact, according to the same paper, "Mayor Finney's resignation is the outgrowth of contempt cases brought against the Eagles' Benevolent Association and Mayor Finney, R. A. Coleman, Owen Grady, Harry King, Arthur Beatie and Elijah Irvin, members of the executive committee and employees of the association, following a raid on the Eagles' building here last November by assistants of the attorney general's office. At that time a large quantity of liquor and the bar fixtures of the building were confiscated."

The women of Kansas have the vote, and they have apparently given their co-operation in guiding the erring mayor and his chief of police out of office.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30.

House Committee Hears Federal Suffrage Case

A hearing was given on the Federal Suffrage Bill on March 27 and 28 by the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and the members of the House of Representatives. The committee had granted a two-hour hearing to the Federal Suffrage Association, which did not know until it appeared on Monday morning that there was to be opposition. The time was divided and the suffragists only had one hour. For the convenience of the committee, the hearing was divided so that each side had half an hour on both mornings.

Judge John E. Raker, who introduced House Resolution 379, opened for the bill, arguing the right of women to vote under the Constitution of the United States and the constitutional power of Congress to bring this right into activity as far as it relates to the vote for members of Congress. The speaker for the antis consumed half an hour in reading the first part of Mr. Sherley's argument, which had been given twice before at other hearings, and she resumed this at the reopening of the hearing the next morning. She then devoted herself to the various shortcomings of women. Many of her statements appear in the Congressional Record of March 28, where it was printed by request of Senator Catron of New Mexico.

"It is a slick thing to be an Anti in these days," writes Mrs. Clara Berwick Colby, "when an organization can do all the work of arranging for a hearing and all the labor and expense of advertising it, and the other side step in and with one speaker, reading an old speech by somebody else, and filling in the time with purely negative quotations from newspapers, have the time in which our three speakers had expected to build up a constructive argument on constitutional liberty and Supreme Court decisions. However, we threw aside our manuscripts, and Rev. Olympia Brown and I used our twenty-five minutes as best we could.

"It is a great pity we cannot get more attention for this argument, on which depends woman's status as a citizen of this Republic. Women are certainly PEOPLE, and if they ever might be overlooked as such, it is not now when they are so much in evidence, in education, taxpaying and industry. But as a matter of fact, they were not overlooked in the days when the Declaration of Independence was issued 'in the the name and by the authority of the good people, etc.' Nor were they forgotten when the preamble of the Constitution said: 'We, the People.' Women voted in New Jersey for members of the Convention which ratified the Constitution; Abigail Adams and others specifically claimed the right of suffrage for their sex; a proposition sent up from a Southern State to put in the limiting words, 'white male,' had been emphatically rejected. The Constitution was, therefore, made as Chief Justice Matthews said, 'for an expanding future.' In five other places the word 'People' is used in the Constitution. Four of these are in the articles of amendment where the protection of rights of the people have always been accorded to women as to men. Out of the seven times the word 'people' is used, the only time it has been construed not to include women is where it relates to people choosing members of the House of Representatives. The argument is conclusive all the way through, and I should very much like to give an outline of it to the readers of the Woman's Journal."

Mrs. Colby's address is 304 Indiana avenue, Washington, D. C.

SUFFRAGE AUTO TOURS COUNTRY

Women Leave New York for 15,000 Mile Trip—Will Speak and Sell Literature

Fifteen thousand miles for suffrage is the trip which Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson started Thursday of this week when they left New York in their little yellow automobile in the interests of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They will carry news of the association's plans for the demonstrations at St. Louis and Chicago during the Democratic and Republican conventions in those cities.

Their route runs south from New York along the Atlantic seaboard, by way of New Orleans and Galveston, and along the Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona border into California, as far west as San Francisco, through Oregon and Washington to Seattle, thence east through South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois and to New York.

The car will carry suffrage banners and literature and will be used as a rostrum for suffrage speeches at the different places where stops are made. One of the ways in which the expenses of the trip will be defrayed is by selling the Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Burke is an Illinois woman who has lived in California and Colorado. Miss Richardson is a Virginia woman.

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FREELY ENDORSE NATIONAL RIGHTS

Country Sees Many Western Organizations Stand for Nation-Wide Suffrage

The Republican State committee of Arizona, the Reno and Douglas county, Kansas, Republican conventions, the Civic League of Colorado Springs, and the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, are among the bodies which have in the last few days passed resolutions endorsing the national suffrage amendment.

The Roosevelt for President League of Montana has adopted a resolution in favor of woman suffrage and calling attention to Colonel Roosevelt's declaration of support in 1912.

TRUTH and TRADE

By Bishop Warren A. Candler, Chancellor of Emory University, Atlanta.

When a seller and a buyer have made a trade, based on truth, both have obtained a benefit, and the community to which they belong has been benefited in so far as their interests affect the welfare of the community. Each has parted with what the other needed and each has obtained from his fellow man what he himself needed. Honest exchanges, therefore, enhance values.

By advertising, buyers and sellers are brought together, and truthful advertising promotes the welfare of the commercial world; it is, in fact, a part of the wealth-producing forces of the world. But untruthful advertising is a fraud and the fosterer of fraud. It partakes of the nature of the crime of getting money, or goods, under false pretenses. The medium of advertising, whatever its nature, which lends its columns to such advertising, accepts a bribe to become accessory to the same crime.

It is a far-reaching reform proposed by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the motto "Truth". Such a sentiment must act like a health-laden current on the trade winds. Its influence will extend far beyond the limits of advertising, and stimulate honesty in all the processes and transactions of commerce. The patron saints of the commercial world ought not to be Ananias and Sapphira. Lying spirits cannot guide safely the merchantmen of the world. The argosies of trade must sail by the pole-star of truth. Otherwise they will be wrecked.

This is one of a series to Advertise Advertising, by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (headquarters, Indianapolis). Write for interesting booklet, written for buyers like yourself.

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HOUSEWIVES BUY SAND IN CHICKEN

Gravel at Two Dollars a Car Load Makes Big Part of Fowls in New York Market

Housewives and other purchasers of chicken for food in New York City each year have a grievance which proves that politics is "not outside the home, but inside the chicken," to paraphrase a quotation from Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Of the 140,000,000 pounds of chicken that New Yorkers buy each year, about one-fourth is sand and gravel which ordinarily could be purchased for a couple of dollars a car load, says Commissioner John D. Dillon of the State department of foods and markets.

When they arrive from the country, he says, they are fed quantities of a sticky combination of sand and gravel mixed with paste-forming foods.

Politics governs the food laws and the food inspectors, and women, the conservers of life and the home, are still political nonentities in New York State.

VICE MEN PROVE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

Four New York Assemblymen Who Back "Underworld Bills" Voted Against Woman Suffrage

The bills in the New York Assembly known as the "Underworld bills," and, according to Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, introduced "in the interest of no part of the public except the Vice Trust," are being backed by avowed anti-suffragists.

These measures, designed to "stop police surveillance over alleged disorderly hotels in New York City," are said, even by the New York Times, to protect from the police the scoundrels "who batten on vice, whose pockets have been filled with 'the dirtiest money in the world.'"

Yet these bills were presented to the Assembly Codes Committee by E. A. Everett, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, an opponent of woman suffrage.

They were voted for in this committee by three men—William W. Chace, of Hudson, Columbia County; Hoffman Nickerson, of New York County, and Alexander Taylor, of Buffalo, Erie County. All three of these men opposed woman suffrage, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Nickerson making speeches in the Assembly against resubmitting the woman suffrage resolution.

ORDERS ALL FOOD TO BE PROTECTED

Butte Health Department Directs Storekeepers to Cover Goods from Dust and Flies

The health department of Butte, Mont., has notified all restaurants, stores, markets and other places where foodstuffs are sold that on and after May 1, all meats, baked goods, candies, fruits and the like in broken packages must be protected against dust, flies and promiscuous handling. "It is intended to enforce this regulation to the letter," says the Butte Miner.

A new interest in health measures is one of the first results noticeable in an electorate after women become a part of it.

THOMPSON MEN LOSE IN CHICAGO

Voters Discipline Mayor Who Blatantly Defied Women and Brought Scandal on City

Mayor Thompson of Chicago met with a severe set-back in the aldermanic election April 4, when 21 wards elected Democratic aldermen. Of the 13 wards in which Republican candidates won, only three were Thompson men. A year ago, when Thompson was elected, only seven wards went Democratic.

The election came after a series of dramatic events. A split salary scandal was exposed in the bureau of public welfare, the woman head of which had been appointed by Thompson over the protests of the eading women voters. The investigation confirmed the fears of the women that the spoils system was rampant in city hall. A great mass meeting of women was called which denounced the Thompson tactics in no uncertain terms, and which drew up a platform of principles for a proper municipal administration. The mayor blatantly took issue with the women, and one of his next acts was to support an attack on Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, for years head of the Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanatorium, president of the American Tuberculosis Association, and known as an expert on tuberculosis. Dr. Sachs resigned, and Mayor Thompson referred to him as 'the worst appointment I have made."

PROBE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Frankfort Judge Orders Grand Jury to Investigate Corporations' Questionable Tactics

The open activities of the Kentucky liquor interests during the recent session of the Legislature at Frankfort, with the defeat of the suffrage amendment as one of the chief results, were followed April 3 by an order from Judge R. L. Stout for an investigation by the Franklin County Grand Jury.

Judge Stout ordered the grand jury to investigate informal charges that certain corporations unlawfully had contributed to the campaign fund of a candidate for a high State office, and also newspaper charges of bribery or attempted bribery of members of the Legislature.

Judge Stout mentioned no names, but recently an alleged secret campaign contribution of $25,000 by a distillery and an unsuccessful attempt in the Legislature to divide Pike County, over the protests of its residents, figured prominently.

so thoroughly in his work, that the strain of his duties and of the fight against graft was too much. Sunday morning he was found dead, a suicide. He left a note to the public requesting that the spoilsmen be kept from interfering with an institution devoted to humanity.

Dr. Sachs's heart was apparently

APPROPRIATE PALTRY SUM OF $5000 FOR EDUCATION

The Journal of Education for March 23 has an editorial called "$5,000 Comedy," the substance of which will be of interest to Journal readers. The article says:

"Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Department of the Interior in his annual report exceeded all previous secretaries in his laudation of education, and articles by him have been appearing in various publications as syndicate copyright matter under the head of 'National Neglect of School Education.'

"Naturally the country was led to believe that under such leadership Congress would remedy 'National Neglect of School Education.'

"We read with keen satisfaction Commissioner Philander P. Claxton's itemized need of $100,000 increase for the Bureau of Education to check this 'National Neglect of School Education,' and Secretary Lane not only approved of this increase, but in his report and in the syndicate articles made a plea for it.

"We read the items with satisfaction and wondered that Dr. Claxton could be so modest in his recommendation in view of his chief's public abhorrence of the scandalous 'National Neglect of School Education.'"

Secretary Lane says:

"Throughout the entire range of our activities as a people there is no labor that approaches this, the instruction of children, in imminent, vital importance. For it constitutes, in literal fact, the making of the nation—of the men and women of this country's immediate future, on whose morality, energy and intelligence depends every phase of production from art to industry, through which it is possible for us to express ourselves.

"In the National Bureau of Education we possess an agency which, properly utilized, can go far towards transforming the rural school into what, of its very nature, it should become. If there are thousands of rural schools which fail in their full duty to the children entrusted to their care, there are many others in which the new spirit of responsibility and emulation is stirring; and we possess not a few strong, capable leaders whose initiative has demonstrated, here and there, the possibilities of the rural school when it is carried to its best estate.

"Given a Bureau of Education practically useful, constantly efficient, and the esprit de corps which survives among rural teachers, in spite of their grievous handicaps, will receive a new and permanent inspiration.

"What is needed, at this stage of rural instruction in the United States, is adequate leadership and co-ordination of effort. The National Bureau of Education can serve as the efficient centre. If we would spare no more than $100,000 a year for a rural school campaign designed to make those schools practical rather than scholastic, to make them truly schools of the countryside, of its problems, its opportunities and its needs, we could achieve a surprising transformation within only a few years."

Yet the Appropriation Committee reports $5,000 for the whole work of the National Bureau of Education for the United States of America! $5,000! Why did they not make it $500? Yet there are people in high standing who say that women are represented in the government and do not need the direct power of the vote.

POSTOFFICE TALE NOT "ON WOMEN"

In Fifth Largest City Mail Held Over Twenty Years—Lost: 21,000 Pieces

During the week the authorities of the postoffice of Boston, the fifth largest city in the United States, have revealed amazing conditions in one of the branches of Uncle Sam's service which particularly affects women. Through the press, Postmaster Murray is reported as saying that mail over twenty years old has just been found in the central postoffice, and that an effort is being made to deliver it to its owners. From the same source comes the statement that in one year over 21,000 pieces of mail went astray in one suburb alone.

If this shocking state of affairs was shown to exist in Colorado, California, or any of the States in which women vote, it would be used as conclusive proof that women were unfit to vote or hold office.

NEW PLAY DEATH TO ANTI BELIEF

"Jonathan's Nightshirt," by Boston Woman, Is Well Received in Kansas City

"Jonathan's Nightshirt" is the name of a one-act suffrage play written by Mrs. Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed of Cambridge, Mass., which seems to fill the long felt want in suffrage circles. The play was presented at two performances in the Little Theatre in Kansas City on March 18, under the auspices of the Political Equality League. The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about thirty minutes.

Says the Kansas City Star: "Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffrage sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

BAD FOODSTUFF GOES OVERBOARD

California Destroys Million Pounds of Decayed Eatables—Non-Suffrage States Suffer

Nearly a million pounds of foodstuffs, unfit for human consumption, have been condemned and destroyed by the California State Board of Health during the past four months, according to the San Francisco Star of March 25. Some of these products were decayed, others were infested with worms; all were putrid and unfit for eating. Professor E. J. Lea, Director of the Board's Bureau of Foods and Drugs, states that these foodstuffs which have been destroyed consist of 437 tons of condiments, chiefly catsup made from spoiled tomatoes, nearly seven tons of decomposed eggs, six tons of fruit, five tons of poultry and eight tons of miscellaneous food supplies.

Through the removal of these five hundred tons of foodstuffs from the markets of the State, not only has the health of the public been safeguarded, but unscrupulous dealers have been taught that such foods cannot be sold to citizens of California.

This story may be contrasted with that in another column about the 35,000,000 pounds of gravel New Yorkers pay for in the place of chicken each year. In California women have the full franchise. In New York the amendment for enfranchising women was defeated last fall.

A special train will start from Washington next Monday for the West, carrying leaders of the Congressional Union on a tour to appeal to the women voters.

Senator Brown, the majority leader in the New York Senate, has a wife, two married daughters and a sister who want to vote. Yet Senator Brown has alone, day after day, blocked the suffrage amendment at Albany. Anti-suffragists pointed this out with pride at their luncheon in New York last week. The question is: Is it a course for Senator Brown to be proud of?

LAST LAUGHS

Nell: "As people grow old, I like to see them still keep up with the fashions."

Belle: "Yes, we never grow too old to acquire the latest wrinkle."—Stray Stories.

The Easter announcement of St. John's P. E. Church in Jamaica Plain invites the members to an "Anti-communion Service every morning except Thursday." What has that church against communion?—Christian Register.

"Woman," cried the big, burly husband, shaking his finger wildly, "I can read you like a book!"

"That may be," retorted the little wife, with a queer smile, "but you can't shut me up."—Stray Stories.

"What is the defendant's reputation for veracity?" asked the judge.

"Your honor," said the witness, "I've known him to admit that he had been fishing all day and hadn't got a single bite."—Boston Post.

Applicant: "No, ma'am, I could not work where there's children."

Madame: "But we advertised for a girl who understood children."

Applicant: "Oh, I understand 'em, ma'am. That's why I wouldn't work where they are."—Chicago Herald.

Marion was saying her prayers. "And please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why, Marion," said her shocked mother, "what made you say that?"

Marion settled herself in bed. "'Cause," she answered, "I made it that way in my zamination paper today, an' I want it to be right."—Chicago Public.

The stone mason was on the witness stand describing how he had been assaulted by the defendant.

"He walked right into my yard," the witness said, "and slammed me up against one of my own tombstones."

"Did he hurt you?" inquired the court.

"Hurt me! Why, I've got 'Sacred to the memory of' stamped all down my back."—Stray Stories.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 15 — SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

VICTORY WON IN EAST CLEVELAND

East Cleveland Commissioners Vote Unanimously to Submit Municipal Suffrage in June

The Charter Commissioners of East Cleveland, Ohio, voted unanimously last week to include municipal woman suffrage as a separate proposal in the city charter, which is to be ratified at a special election in June. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, telegraphs the Woman's Journal: "This is the greatest victory in Ohio since the constitutional convention."

East Cleveland carried for suffrage in both 1912 and 1914.

The vote of the charter commissioners comes as the result of a several months' campaign, which has been led by Miss Florence Allen, a lawyer of Cleveland.

AID INEFFECTIVE UNTIL JUNE 5

Iowa Meat Packers Ask Co-operation of Women in Fighting Tuberculosis

"Protection of the public from bovine tuberculosis is dependent on the women of Iowa and their ability to bring about necessary legislation for clean milk from tested cows, inspection and restriction of importation and slaughter of diseased animals."

This, according to the Des Moines Register and Leader, was the consensus of opinion at the conference in Des Moines, March 31, of representatives from the Iowa Meat Packers' Association, W. F. Clowes and Dr. John H. Peck of the Iowa Anti-Tuberculosis Association; A. B. Holbert of Greeley, a farmer and stock raiser; H. S. Hollingsworth, secretary of the Associated Charities, and Dr. J. I. Gibson, State veterinarian.

The conference was called to discuss future State legislation to check the spread of tuberculosis by milk and meat. Iowa is among the few States which has a high percentage of tuberculosis among humans and animals, according to the report read at the conference.

An appeal will be made direct to the women of Iowa to change these conditions.

Meanwhile, the women of Iowa are appealing for the power of the ballot to help in just such matters as this. A full co-operation between the men and the women should come after June 5.

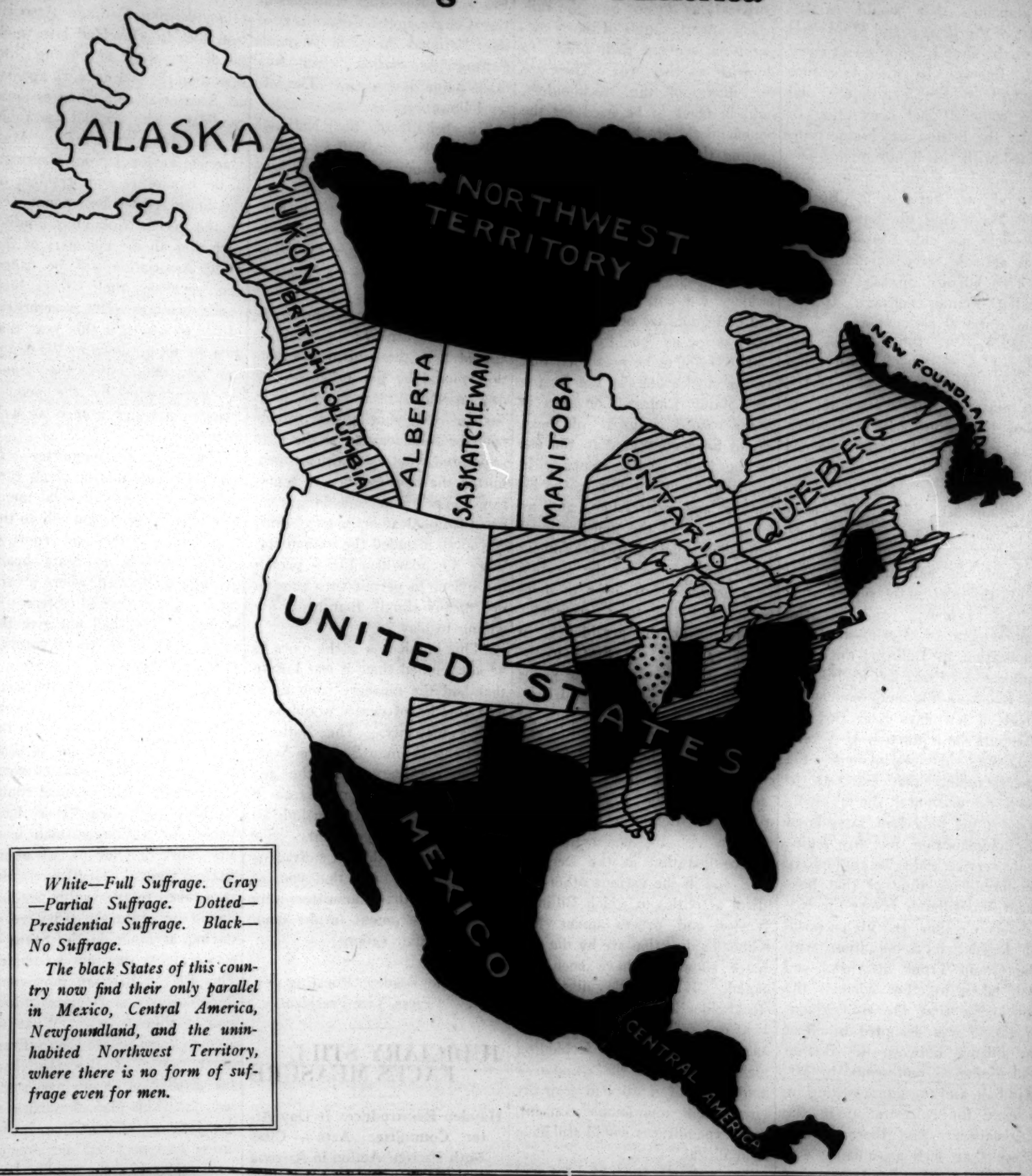
INDIAN SQUAW FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Pure-Blooded, Educated Representative of Night Hawk Tribes Works for Bill

A pure-blooded Indian woman of the Oneidas, Mrs. O. J. Kellogg, has worked for years for a bill proposing to save Indian tribes from extinction and to protect them from political exploitation by obtaining for them permanent independence and self-government. The bill was introdnced in the Senate this week by Senator Husting, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Kellogg is a graduate of several schools and is a representative of the Night Hawk tribes of Oklahoma, whose council has endorsed the bill.

Introducing North America



White—Full Suffrage. Gray—Partial Suffrage. Dotted—Presidential Suffrage. Black—No Suffrage.

The black States of this country now find their only parallel in Mexico, Central America, Newfoundland, and the uninhabited Northwest Territory, where there is no form of suffrage even for men.

VOTE FOR WOMEN TO PREACH NOW

New England Southern Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church Yields

The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has voted 54 to 25 in favor of allowing women to preach, or, as they put it, that "the right to competent women to enter the pastorate be not denied." For more than twenty years the Northern Methodist Church has allowed women to be chosen as lay delegates to its General Conference, but the Methodist Church, South, still denies them this right, and predicts all sorts of disasters if it should be conceded.

"IF IT HAD VOTES" SAYS MR. MOORE

Congressman Reminds House That Women Were Not Consulted on Immigration Bill

During the debate on the literacy test in the immigration bill in the House last week, Representative J. Hampton Moore called attention to the fact that the organized women of the country had not been considered, and he presented a letter from the legislative department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, opposing the measure.

"The humane side of a question usually appeals first to womankind," said Mr. Moore. "An organization which represents 2,000,000 women, if it had votes, would be as strong approximately as some of the patriotic societies or some of the labor organizations which, wisely or unwisely, are insisting upon the passage of the literacy test."

Boston & Maine Combined With Liquor to Beat Women

New Hampshire Commission Reports that Railroad Spent Stockholders' Money Against Suffrage and Bought Drinks for Legislators—Complete Investigation Shows Way Corrupt Forces Work

A definite alliance between the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New Hampshire liquor interests to defeat woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum and other proposed legislation has been found by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. The Commission's report, made public for the first time last week, exposes the political activities of the railroad from 1912 to 1915, and gives the full results of the investigation which was conducted last summer at Concord.

The Commission finds that the political activities of the railroad were not only illegal but constituted a "gross breach of trust and a fraud on the stockholders." The report reminds railroad corporations that "their business is to serve the public, not to govern it."

Drinks were bought for legislators by lobbyists employed by the railroad, and delegates to a political convention were elected and entertained with money furnished by the same source, according to the Commission's report. The expenditures were directed by "Ben" Kimball, who for years has been recognized as the power behind the throne in New Hampshire politics. Mr. Kimball

is president of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, a leased line of the Boston and Maine, and it was agreed by Charles S. Mellen, then president of the latter road, that the Boston and Maine would reimburse the subsidiary corporation for all expenditures.

The principal expenditures of Mr. Kimball were in connection with the announced intention of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to build a line through New Hampshire that would parallel part of the Boston and Maine and give the Grand Trunk direct entry into Boston. In order to secure control of the Legislature and the constitutional convention of 1912, the Boston and Maine combined with the liquor men. The Commission found evidence that "an alliance between the Boston and Maine and the liquor interests was not only considered but was actually consummated."

This alliance opposed and defeated woman suffrage at the constitutional convention.

Warren T. Billings was employed as "publicity agent," and George H. Steele of Manchester, secretary of the Association of New Hampshire Liquor Dealers, was employed by the Concord and Montreal in this same connection.

"What Mr. Steele did," says the report, "cannot be definitely stated."

Steele was paid about $7,000.

On this matter the report says:

"The evidence regarding the employment of Steele,—his own application to Billings; the communication of that fact by Billings to Kimball; the employment of Steele a few days later through Weston; the injunction of secrecy regarding his employment; the understanding that he was to keep no accounts; the absurdly large sums paid him, considered as compensation for any legitimate service which he could have rendered; the time of that payment, immediately before the November election; and his proposal of legislative co-operation with the Grand Trunk attorneys,—all this taken together compels the conclusion that the employment of Steele was designed to effect an alliance between the Boston and Maine, as represented by Mr. Kimball, and the liquor-selling interests, for co-operation in the Legislature. And there is evidence that such an alliance was not only contemplated, but that it was actually consummated and was made use of when a crisis arose in legislative affairs."

"There is no possible justification," says the report, "for a railroad's spending money in electing delegates to a political convention and entertaining those delegates after they are elected; in opposing woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum; in publishing attacks upon a public service commission, or in any way where false vouchers have to be used to conceal the real party to whom and purpose for which the money is expended."

With regard to the employment of Benjamin W. Couch of Concord, chairman of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives in 1911, 1913 and 1915, by the Concord and Montreal, it was brought out at the hearings that he was paid a retainer of $1,000 in 1912 and received $1,650 in 1913 for services rendered. Mr. Couch testified that his work for the railroad ended before the Legislature met in 1913. The Commission says that it does not find that "Mr. Couch's explanation is not correct, but he unfortunately allowed himself to be placed in an ambiguous position."

One of the striking paragraphs of the report, in the section relating to political activity, is as follows:

"But there is another aspect of this question which is commonly ignored. The officials of railroad corporations do not own the railroads, and the funds of those corporations are not their funds, to do with as they will. They are the funds of the stockholders, held in trust to be used for the benefit of the stockholders in promoting the objects named in the charter of articles of incorporation. Their use for any other purpose is a gross breach of trust, and a fraud on the stockholders, who have not consented to such use. Even if the stockholders did consent, the use of railroad funds for other than railroad purposes would be illegal. But it is not to be presumed that all the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad, or even in every case a majority of them, would have consented to the use of the funds of the company in opposing woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and an amendment of the constitutional provisions relating to taxation, in attempting to secure the election to a national convention of delegates favorable to a particular candidate for the presidency, in traveling about the State to secure information as to the probable attitude of Senators and Representatives elect with regard to public officials to be elected by the Legislature, in buying drinks and furnishing other entertainment for members of the Legislature, in making or attempting to make an alliance with the liquor interests for co-operation in the Legislature, and in the various other political activities in which Billings, Weston and others under Mr. Kimball's direction are by the evidence shown to have been engaged. If a single dissenting stockholder had been informed of what was going on, he could have secured an injunction forbidding such a misuse of the company's funds. And if all had formally given their unanimous consent, such expenditures would still have been illegal."

The report is signed by Edward C. Niles, Thomas W. D. Worthen and William T. Gunnison, commissioners.

LONDON MAIL IS CHANGING TONE

Admits Woman Has Never Had Full Opportunity — Recommends Her For Cabinet

"The war has already proved that woman has not hitherto been given her opportunity in most parts of the Empire. Today it begins to look as though the votes-for-women demonstrations were but manifestations of the tremendous pent-up energy of more than half the nation." Even this from the Daily Mail of London is not as far as that formerly anti-suffrage organ is willing to go. In a leading article in the Mail a writer further suggests that the English Cabinet might profitably be composed of an equal number of men and women, because "women, the practical-minded sex, not only talk, but act."

PROTESTS WEBB'S UNFAIR TACTICS

Mrs. Roessing, in Behalf of National Association, Upbraids Chairman for Broken Faith

Condemnation of Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, for unfairness in his treatment of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, is contained in a letter to Mr. Webb from Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which was made public last week. The letter follows:

"In behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association I protest against the tactics employed in the Judiciary Committee on March 28, in preventing the promised consideration of the resolution providing for woman suffrage by a constitutional amendment.

"As you will recall, the committee on March 14 unanimously agreed that the suffrage resolution should be the order of the day on March 28 at 10.30 o'clock. Instead of presenting this resolution for consideration at the time appointed, you, as chairman, permitted the consideration of a motion to postpone indefinitely all constitutional amendments, which of course included the woman suffrage amendment. For a presiding officer to permit such procedure means simply that he is unwilling to play fair.

"This unfairness is the more to be condemned since it was known that had the measure itself come to a vote its advocates would have had a majority. The National American Woman Suffrage Association considers that the ten members who voted on March 28 to support a motion to include all constitutional amendments have broken faith with the suffragists of this country, and that you, as chairman of that committee, were the chief instrument in the committee's unfair action.

"(Signed)
"Jennie Bradley Roessing,
"First Vice-President."

JUDICIARY STILL FACES MEASURE

Hayden Reintroduces It Day After Committee Acts — Cites Both Parties' Action in Arizona

Congressman Hayden of Arizona reintroduced the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the House March 29, in order that the Judiciary Committee might still have a suffrage measure before it.

Mr. Hayden called attention to the fact that both the Democratic and Republican State committees of Arizona last month urged Congress to pass the amendment.

"We recommend this action in no spirit of party advantage but solely with the desire that the women of America may be placed on the same political plane as the men of the nation, and because we recognize that it is unwise to delay longer the establishment of equality between the women of the East and West," said the Democratic resolution, and the Republicans declared: "We urge this action in a spirit of fair play in order that the women of America may enjoy the same rights under the United States Constitution as do the men, and in order that the unjust and harassing condition of political disability for the women of the East may end in enfranchisement for all citizens under our flag without distinction of race, color, or sex."

WILL OPPOSE ALL ANTI CANDIDATES

Ohio Association Determined No Congressman Shall Have Seat if He Is Anti-Suffragist

Congressmen and United States Senators who are opposed to equal suffrage will have to face suffragists at the elections next fall if plans made in Ohio are carried out in other States.

The Political Committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association met in Cleveland last week to discuss ways of putting into operation the plan to work against all Senatorial and Congressional candidates who are not favorable to the federal amendment. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the committee and president of the State Association, announced to the recent Columbus conference that all the members of the State Association will be called upon to pledge their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, sweethearts et al., to see to it this year that men do not go down to Washington from Ohio unless they stand for government by the people, "people meaning women as well as men."

The Political Committee will gather the information about candidates, and the individual members of the Association will do the work among voters and report at stated intervals to State headquarters in Warren, where a card catalogue of pledged voters will be kept. "We shall not give the names of any of these voters," says Mrs. Upton, "but we are not going to be quiet about the candidates. Our big effort this year will be to have men elected to the United States Senate and to Congress who are favorable to votes for women by the national route. As Mrs. Catt says, "It is buncombe for a Congressman from New York or Ohio to talk about 'States' rights.' Gentlemen who have taken refuge in this position should be given the privilege of staying at home in the State of whose rights they are so tender. This isn't a partisan movement. Republicans and Democrats look exactly alike to us. What we want to know is: are they suffragists or antis? If there had been any disposition on our part to recede from this plan, the action of the Judiciary Committee in refusing to report out our amendment March 28 would have made us go on with it. The Ohio member of that committee must find a better excuse than any he has given to reconcile the suffragists of this State to his being in Congress."

Several persons were killed or wounded as a result of election disorders in the province of San Luis, according to a despatch from Buenos Aires, March 30.

If women voted in Argentina, what would have been said about such a disturbance?

The California State Republican Committee recently passed a resolution urging action for fair play in regard to the national suffrage amendment, with the desire that the women of the whole country, like the women of California, shall be placed on the same political plane as the men.

HOUSE VOTES TO DEBAR MILITANTS

Gardner Quotes President's Veto Message in Vain and Bill Again Discriminates

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts attempted in vain to amend the Burnett immigration bill March 27 so as not to discriminate against militant suffragists. The bill, as passed, excludes those "who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property." Mr. Gardner moved to strike out these words and precipitated a short debate. He quoted President Wilson's previous veto message, in which he gave as one of his objections the fact that the bill "seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men."

Mr. Raker of California, Mr. Norton of North Dakota, and Mr. Burnett of Alabama opposed Mr. Gardner's amendment, and it was defeated on viva voce vote. Mr. Raker read a provision of the bill which declared that nothing in the act should "exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political."

"That answers the objections of the President to the former bill," he said, "and permits those to enter who advocate or teach or practise consitutional liberty, and in that effort believe and advocate that if it becomes necessary to destroy all property as well as all life that may stand in the way of their securing what they believe to be constitutional liberty for men they may do so, as they have done in the past."

Mr. Raker then declared that the acts of the English militants were to be considered as criminal and not affecting their constitutional rights.

Mr. Gardner said: "I believe men ought to be permitted to preach that which they think right. If they are wrong, public opinion will take care of their doctrines much more effectively than if we try to suppress their expression."

Woman suffrage stimulates interest and study on the part of women in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the home; more papers and magazines are read and the interests of the State and the home are promoted.—W. E. Mullen, attorney general of Wyoming.

METHODISTS SEE VALUE IN WOMEN

Southern Religious Weekly Admits Women Are Efficient But Not Enough to Be Elders

The Southwestern Christian Advocate, published by the Methodist Book Concern of New Orleans, has progressed.

"That there are Christian workers among women who are efficient cannot be denied," says the Advocate, "and that their labors are owned and blessed of God is testified by the results achieved. We have not come to the point where we would contend for ordination of women as Elders in the church, but would it not be wise to recognize the worth of women as lay-preachers?"

WOMEN KNOW TOO MUCH, HE MEANS

Greevy Said Women "Knew Nothing" About Hotel Needs—Would Disregard Them

In pleading for a license for Charles P. Bender's Hotel Lafayette in Altoona, Pa., not licensed last year, Thomas H. Greevy of Altoona, according to the Philadelphia North American of March 29, called attention to the fact that the remonstrance was signed chiefly by women and girls, who, he said, "knew absolutely nothing about the necessity for hotels." "Such testimony," he added, "would not be accepted in any other litigation in court."

Attorney D. A. Davis, who has represented the temperance people for years, championed the cause of the women, declaring that in any other court of business they are heard and receive the same consideration as men. "In a short time they will have the ballot," he concluded.

Did Mr. Greevy mean that women "know absolutely nothing about these things" or that they know too much to suit his "business" interests?

CANNERIES TRY THEIR BILL AGAIN

Would Provide for 12 Hour Work Day for New York Women and Children

Another attempt to provide a twelve-hour work day for the women and children employed in the New York canneries made its appearance in the Legislature last week in the form of deftly prepared bills introduced by Senator Spring and Assemblyman Brennan. The bills provide for a recodification of the labor laws, and the provisions affecting the women and children in the canneries is tucked away in the heart of the more or less complex verbiage of the measures.

Not alone do the measures allow the canners to work women and children twelve hours a day, but they also make it possible to keep them at work as late as 12 o'clock at night. There is nothing in them to prevent the canners keeping the women and children at work for seventy-two hours a week. The bills provide that the consent of the Industrial Commission must be obtained by the canners before compelling the women and children to work more than sixty hours a week, but persons familiar with the canning situation declare that this is simply a subterfuge.

WOMEN VOTERS DISLIKE "PORK"

Bill Asking $125,000 for Hoquiam Federal Building Amended to Read $50,000

Hoquiam, Washington, has set a new record for Congressmen. An enterprising representative in Congress from that quarter of the country recently introduced a bill to appropriate $125,000 for a federal building in that town. Did Hoquiam illuminate and jubilate? No, it signed a letter to its Congressman protesting against so large an allowance, modestly declaring that $50,000 would do. Any more than this, said the communication, would be "pork." The fact that women as well as men are voters in Washington may be one reason why there is some conscience in public affairs.

WOULD FULFILL "WILL OF DEAD"

M. Barres Plans Bill to Enfranchise French Widows and Mothers—Measure Is Incomplete

M. Maurice Barres of France has announced his intention of introducing a bill into the Chambre des Deputes to give a parliamentary vote to the widows of fallen soldiers, or, failing such, to the fathers or mothers. M. Barres's idea is "to carry out the will of the dead." Mme. Jane Misme, a French woman suffragist, while approving the project, finds its basis one of sentiment rather than reason. "This measure," says Mme. Misme, "will, however, draw attention to the fact that the voice of half the living population has, up to now, been stifled, and public opinion will be roused to demand that every man and every woman should vote to express the will of the living, so that no interest may be neglected and no good will lost."

At the preliminary meetings for the American Jewish Congress, just held in Philadelphia, more than 3,400 Jewish organizations were represented. It was voted that in the coming Congress women should have equal rights, and that they should also serve on the executive committee.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD BLOCKED

Widowed Mothers and Children Suffer from Failure to Enforce New York Law

Unless the Board of Child Welfare of New York City obtains more money from the city, its work this month will come practically to a standstill, according to the New York Times. Because of the lack of an additional appropriation the board has been prevented from adding more widowed mothers to the pension roll during the month of March. Thus far there have been 6,200 appeals for aid made to the board. Of these 2,014 have been investigated. There were 385 placed on the roll. The average allowance is $22.95 per family. Of the 6,200 cases 900 were found to be ineligible because of a legal complication, generally to the effect that the husband was not a citizen.

About 700 cases in addition to those placed on the roll have been investigated and found eligible. These can only be placed on the roll when additional funds are obtained. Applications are being received at the rate of fifteen a day. The board now is about 4,000 cases behind in its investigation, and additional investigators are badly needed.

Plans for the establishment of a "modern school" in which the courses of study will be "built out of actual activities in science, industry, aesthetics, civics," have been outlined by Dr. Abraham Flexner, assistant secretary of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller. Dr. Flexner makes no distinction between the sexes in his new educational plans. He says: "It is just as important for a girl as it is for a boy to be interested in the phenomenal world, to know how to observe, to infer, and to reason, to understand industrial, social, and political developments."

CORNETIST PLAYS FOR MISS FOLEY

Rose Bower, of North Dakota, Joins in Farewell for Southern Trip

Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota played the cornet at the farewell party given to Miss Margaret Foley by Boston suffragists on Thursday, as she left for a three months' speaking trip in the South and Middle West. In the party that saw her off at the South Station were a group of men from the Institute of Technology who had heard her speak at one of the Technology halls on Tuesday, and a number of well-known Boston suffrage workers. Miss Helen Goodnow will accompany Miss Foley. The first speaking engagement is in Baltimore on Saturday, April 8.

IOWA POLLS NEED WOMAN'S BROOM

Des Moines Polling Places Strewn With Liquor Bottles—Several Drunkards Arrested

In the States where women have full suffrage, the polling booths are consistently changed from saloons and disorderly places to school houses, church vestries, private houses and respectable halls. Where formerly there was drinking, gambling and carousing to accompany voting, there is now nothing more offensive than a woman finds if she takes her little boy to school or goes to a dry goods store to buy her little girl a dress. The change, as everybody knows, is due to the influence of women at the polls as voters.

In Iowa women have partial suffrage. And note the conditions as described in the Des Moines Register and Leader of March 28:

"A noticeable supply of liquor about the polling places on the East side and West side downtown precincts caused many women to refuse to enter the polling places to vote. At the city hall precinct, a large number of the workers were under the influence of liquor.

"Two women walked as far as the Market house with the intention of voting on the garbage disposal bond issue. When they reached the Market house, one exclaimed, 'There is too much whisky here to suit me.' The women then retraced their steps west on Locust street.

"At the city hall precinct similar conditions existed. Whisky bottles were scattered all over the parking. Several Negroes made frequent trips to an alley and came back replenished with stocks of liquor. Police arrested several drunks who hung around the police station polling place."

SCHOOL SYSTEM RECALLS FEARS

Girls Barred from Boston High Schools Until Civil War Time by Conservatives

A lively controversy has been called out by the report of the committee of experts (all of them men, by the way) who have been investigating Boston's school system. This recalls the fact that girls were not admitted to the public grammar schools of Massachusetts till 1789, nor to the high schools till 1861. A high school for girls was started in Boston in 1823, but the girls flocked to it in such numbers that the conservatives got frightened and it was quickly closed.

TELEGRAM TO GOV. STANLEY UNAUTHORIZED BY PARTNERS

Senator James and Congressman Cantrill "Fed" Kentucky Legislature With Advice Contrary to Knowledge of Several Colleagues—Thomas Stood for Suffrage

United States Senator James and Congressman Cantrill of Kentucky not only adopted a high-handed action in sending their anti-suffrage telegram to Governor Stanley during the recent legislative crisis, but they seem to have sent it without the knowledge of their colleagues.

The telegram, which was evidently for legislative consumption, stated that all of the Democratic Congressional delegation from Kentucky, with the exception of one member who could not be found, had met in Senator James's office, and that while they did not feel at liberty to advise the Legislature officially, they were opposed to the submission of woman suffrage to the voters of Kentucky. It made plain that these Congressmen objected not only to a federal suffrage amendment, but to even a vote on the question by the electorate of their home State.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, campaign chairman of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, immediately wrote each of the Congressmen involved, asking if he were present at the meeting. She had an immediate reply from Congressman R. Y. Thomas, who has long been a supporter of woman suffrage, saying that he had not heard of the meeting until he read of it in a Louisville paper. Evidently little attempt had been made to find Mr. Thomas. Congressman Helm replied that, while he attended the meeting, he "did not address any communication, written or verbal, to the Governor or any member of the Legislature touching my views on the advisability of woman suffrage in Kentucky or upon any other subject of State legislation."

Congressman Fields wrote that, although he was present at the meeting, he did not know that Messrs. James and Cantrill contemplated sending the telegram to Governor Stanley. He added that their action met with his approval, however.

Congressman Sherley says that he was not present at the meeting, but he did express himself to some of his colleagues as being opposed to the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the Kentucky Constitution.

These were the only members who replied to Mrs. Breckinridge, and in commenting on the matter she says:

"It seems self-evident to those who can read between the lines that Senator James and Congressman Cantrill probably sent the telegram purporting to come from the whole delegation, 'except one,' without authorization from those who had expressed themselves, probably without any idea that the meeting was a formal conference or that they were to be quoted for the benefit of the Legislature. In fact it seems most likely from the wording of the telegram that it was suggester to those present that they advise the Legislature, and that it was objected that it was 'not within their province to advise the Legislature.' After which Senator James and Congressman Cantrill sent the telegram without authorization."

The whole situation is an interesting commentary on the lengths to which a few powerful politicians will go, when pressed, to block the enfranchisement of women.

Realizing that West Virginia, as the first State south of the Mason and Dixon line which will submit a woman suffrage referendum, is a strategic point, the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia county is planning to send an organizer there.

The Women Voters' Campaign Alliance has maintained Miss Florence Leech, of Montana, in Iowa since the first of February, as their organizer. Miss Flora Dunlap, the State president, assigned Congressional district No. 9, which includes the town of Council Bluffs, to the Alliance, in accordance with the purpose of the Alliance to coordinate State and national work by winning a Congressional district, if possible, in a State campaign. Miss Anne H. Martin, chairman of the Alliance, will give several days to Iowa in May.

RUBBED IT INTO NEW YORK TIMES

Librarian Reminds Index Agent That His Success Rests With "Belittled" Intellects

When a young man, representing the Times Index, a calendar of current events issued by the New York Times, appeared before the Library Associations of New Jersey and Pennsylvania assembled in Atlantic City recently, he happened upon a new idea. After presenting the value of the Index as a reference work and urging the librarians to recommend subscriptions for it to their boards of trustees, he sat down next one of the foremost educators in the State of New Jersey. Said she gently: "Did you observe that your audience was composed almost entirely of women, and that the recommendation of your Index is left mainly to feminine hands? Since nearly 80 per cent. of both librarians and teachers of the country are women, you are now obliged to ask support of the very group of people that somebody on your paper went out of his way in the last suffrage campaign to sneer at for their 'unpractised, uninstructed feminism.'

"Let me tell you something about psychology. Very few of these women will resent what the Times said about them to the point of wanting to 'get even,' but no one of them will ever see the Times's name connected with anything whatsoever without having a picture in her brain of the one paper in New York that editorially belittled her intelligence. You can't change the editorial policy of your paper, but it is true, nevertheless, that this one of its business ventures rests for its success largely upon the good will of the women it has persistently insulted."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected under two weeks from date received. Show on address label

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916

WHY WE ORGANIZE

Organization is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's watchword at the inspiring suffrage conferences that she is now holding throughout the country, preparing for a great "drive" upon Congress in behalf of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment, and also for great demonstrations of women in Chicago and St. Louis at the time of the National Republican and Democratic Conventions.

For all successful suffrage work, whether State or national, the fundamental need is thorough organization. A little story now going the rounds of the press illustrates its importance.

Rastus was an ox team driver and an expert in flourishing a long whip.

As he and a few men were walking along the road one day, he took pride in showing his skill with the whip. He picked off a big black bug more than a rod away on the fence. A little farther on he took a lone bumblebee out of a honeysuckle. Soon they came under a walnut tree, from which hung a fine cone-shaped hornets' nest. On the outside were a large number of guards.

"There," said the men, "Rastus, cut down that hornets' nest."

Quick as the memory of a boyhood sting Rastus replied: "No, sah, boss. Not on a bet; 'cause dem's o'ganized."

That is why, all over the country, the suffragists are now working to extend and strengthen their organization. All the vicious interests are putting up an organized fight against votes for women; and it has been said with truth: "When bad men organize, good men must combine." A. S. B.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

May 1 will be "Suffrage Day" throughout the country. Thousands of meetings will be held to pass resolutions calling upon the National Republican and Democratic parties to insert suffrage planks in their platforms.

It would be a good plan to celebrate also on this occasion our three recent Canadian victories, with decorations of the maple leaf, with the singing of "O Canada," with the Canadian flag and the Stars and Stripes displayed side by side, and with three young women dressed to represent Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the three great provinces that have just given their women the vote. A suffrage map of Canada should be shown, and every local club should have a brief address on the three provinces in question—their size, history and resources.

The editor of The Woman's Journal has an especial pleasure in the choice of May 1 as Suffrage Day. It was the wedding day of two beloved pioneer suffragists, Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell—the only husband and wife who really devoted their lives to this cause. Many grateful and affectionate thoughts will turn to them upon that day, and the memory of their united work will emphasize the truth that the equal suffrage movement means not antagonism between men and women, but better and more perfect co-operation.

A. S. B.

A SAMPLE FALSEHOOD

U. S. Senator Catron of New Mexico has read into the Congressional Record a long anti-suffrage article issued in the name of the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. It is evidently meant for use in Iowa and the other campaign States. It is a mixture of half truths and whole falsehoods. Some of the latter, if put forth in good faith, show a gross ignorance of facts.

For instance, this document says that, in 1914, "California voted that the people of that State should not be permitted to vote on the liquor question for eight years." A proposition to that effect was submitted to the voters of California in 1914, but it was decisively defeated. Anti-suffragists have been asserting ever since that it was carried. This misstatement has been corrected over and over and over again; yet even now, seventeen months after the election, they are still circulating the false report. This is a fair sample of the accuracy of the document.

Incidentally, it shows how completely the Anti-Suffrage Association is out of touch with the temperance movement. The temperance people throughout the United States were much interested in the fate of that measure in California, and were very glad that it failed.

A. S. B.

A SLANDER ON WOMEN

With all the vicious interests fighting woman suffrage, some of its opponents yet have the nerve to declare that the suffrage movement aims to bring about a reign of immorality. The document just put forth by the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage reiterates this false and shameful charge. It says:

"Feminism is variously defined, but in whatever guise of words we find it, we see the same earmarks of revolt against nature and Christian morals. The feminist is an avowed enemy of the home."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the official leader of the suffragists, not only of the United States but of the world. In The Woman's Journal of Jan. 9, 1915, she wrote:

"What is feminism? A world-wide revolt against all artificial barriers which laws and customs interpose between women and human freedom. It is born of the instinct within every natural woman's soul that God designed her as the equal, the co-worker, the comrade of the men of her family, and not as their slave, or servant, or dependent, or plaything.

"Society is not going to lose its common sense, nor its decency, nor go back to the customs of barbarism because women vote. Evolution is not going to stop, nor cease putting an increasing amount of moral sense and reason in human heads as the years go on. If at any time free love becomes a movement to merit consideration, sensible people will give it sensible attention, and in my judgment will relegate it to the realm of reactionary morals, where it belongs. If suffragists have a common aim along the line of morals, it is toward self-control in private life, stricter laws for the control of public vice, and the enforcement of those laws."

The National American Woman Suffrage Association at its annual convention in Washington in December, 1915, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary."

The New England Woman Suffrage Association had passed a like resolution, also by a unanimous vote. It undoubtedly voiced the opinion of the vast majority of suffragists.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, in her address at the National Suffrage Convention of 1915, said:

"It is the first duty of government to care for the sanctity of the home and family. Woman's vote would secure better legislation for the home against all the corrupting forces of vested interests and vice which prosper upon its degradation."

In an open letter to the National Anti-Suffrage Association two years ago, called out by slanders of this kind. Mrs. Catt wrote:

"We welcome a fair fight, but must protest against the attempt to misrepresent the character and beliefs of those whose motives have ever been solely inspired by the desire to dignify the home, to honor marriage, and to secure greater protection for children, in order that they may grow up worthy citizens of a great republic."

These falsehoods are sometimes repeated in good faith by honest people who know no better; but they are coined, put forth and industriously circulated by the enemies of virtue and good government. Mrs. Catt wrote in The Woman Voter for May, 1913:

"That there are respectable men and women who oppose the suffrage is natural. Their prototypes opposed in turn education, professions, public office, public speech and organization for women. They accepted each advance when won, and then set themselves against the next proposal. Their future prototypes will accept the vote and go against the next step. That goes without saying. But the real enemy of our cause is the so-called Vice Trust, now thoroughly aroused and alarmed.

"It has a vast machine, perfectly organized, never idle, and greased by thousands of dollars taken in over the bars, tossed from the gambling table and won by prostitutes. This Underworld has taken up its cudgels to defend the ambitions and hopes of the Society Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. The Underworld, bereft of every moral sense, and the smugly self-satisfied, highly respectable Overworld have formed a partnership and work to the same end. Are you on the side of the Powers of Light or the Powers of Darkness?" A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE HAS COMPANY

It is not woman suffrage alone that is being held up in Congress. The New York Survey calls attention to the fact that it has been in session since Dec. 6, and it has yet to pass a single one of the many measures introduced in the interest of social welfare. The Federal Child Labor bill, though it passed the House, is still delayed in the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and every other public welfare measure is held up and in danger of failure unless the most earnest pressure is brought to bear upon Representatives and Senators. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The Massachusetts Legislature has voted down the women's eight-hour bill. In Maine last year a bill to limit women's labor to 54 hours a week was submitted by the Legislature to a referendum vote of the men, and was defeated. In Colorado the eight-hour law for women was submitted to a referendum of men and women together, and carried. It certainly seems incongruous to have a question of that kind decided by the votes of men alone. A. S. B.

HOW SUFFRAGE CAME

An interesting side light is thrown on the recent suffrage victory in Manitoba by a letter from Mrs. Florence Gratiot Bale to Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, of Wellesley, Mass. She says:

"If you know the history of the coming of the franchise in Manitoba, you will understand perhaps why it came so suddenly. You may not be posted, so I will tell you.

"Three years ago, after the Political Equality League had been organized about ten months, a delegation of women, headed by Nellie McClung, took the suffrage petition to the Parliament. The government was then conservative, and the Premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin, in most emphatic language told the dear, gentle women to fly to their homes and not pollute their lives with dirty politics.

"Our Mrs. McClung was Irish, and had all the wit of that people at her tongue's end, and it was a most dramatic scene. Her last word to him was, 'We'll get you yet, Sir Rodmond!'

"The Liberal Party had promised the women of Manitoba the franchise if they came into power, but they had lost out. A few months later the Conservative Party got its death blow from the unearthing of a most disgraceful political steal, which involved the Premier, Sir Rodmond, the man who had stated that politics was too 'dirty' for a woman to enter the game. The entire House resigned, and the Liberal Party was installed. So they had to live up to their promise. After getting a large number of the women of the province to sign the petition, the women were granted free and absolute franchise."

Corrupt politicians, who do not want to be disturbed in their stealings, always express tender solicitude for fear women should be corrupted by politics. They dread woman's ballots as spiders do a broom.

A. S. B.

If the riots that have just occurred in Haverhill, Mass., had taken place in any of the States where women vote, they would have been quoted far and wide as proof that equal suffrage promotes religious antagonism. But we do not recall such an incident in any of the hun- They dread woman's ballot as spiders do a broom.

Some charming suffrage post cards have been prepared by Carrie Harrison, of Brookland, D. C. They show pictures of a plump and pretty baby in different attitudes, with various suffrage mottoes: "S O S—Justice delayed is injustice"; "A vote for my mother would be a vote for me," etc. One is a pathetic picture of child toilers, with the words: "Because of these, women must vote."

NEWS FROM THE STATES

TENNESSEE

The State Congressional conference opened in Memphis, March 29, with a big parade along the downtown streets. Hundreds of suffragists marched, and suffrage banners were flying from 200 floats and automobiles.

The business sessions Wednesday and Thursday at the Hotel Chisca were attended by prominent suffragists from all over the State, including representatives from the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, incorporated, of which Mrs. Guilford Dudley is president; the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Jas. M. McCormack is president, and the State campaign committee, of which Mrs. John M. Kenny and Mrs. George Milton are joint chairmen.

Mrs. Catt outlined plans for the formation of a new State-wide suffrage organization like the Woman Suffrage Party, in which all factions might work and in which they might eventually be willing to merge.

The propaganda meeting at the Lyric Theatre Wednesday evening was a brilliant success. Many people stood during the two-hour meeting, and the various speakers made strong addresses. Mrs. Minnie R. Trumbull of Oregon, State secretary of the commission on child labor, brought an inspiring message from the governor of that State. When she went to him to secure a leave of absence the chief executive sent this message: "Tell the people of the East that the emancipated women of this State are my best citizens." "I bring you greetings from the mothers of Oregon, who bade me to tell you the homes of the West are still intact, although the mothers go regularly with the fathers to save the State," she said. Mayor Ashcroft of Memphis, a staunch suffragist, made the introductory speeches.

Over 300 women attended the luncheon at the Hotel Chisca on Thursday, at which Mrs. Catt again spoke.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley brought out the fact that the press of the State was largely back of the equal suffrage movement; that in each of the largest cities one or more newspapers is solidly back of the movement; and that of twenty editors of county papers whom she recently interviewed only one evinced anti sentiments.

MINNESOTA

The extension committee of the Hennepin County Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. James Paige is chairman, is continuing its noon talks to young women in the mills, shops and factories of Minneapolis, with most gratifying success.

At each place the speaker limits herself to ten minutes, and the literature is passed during the talk. Much interest is evinced by the girls and many enrollments are secured.

The State president, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, went to Iowa last week for several days of addresses in Dubuque and vicinity.

Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer of St. Paul recently addressed the Hennepin County Association. The recital of old time experiences in organization work in Kentucky and Ohio with Miss Laura Clay, and anecdotes concerning her friendship with Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others proved most interesting and instructive. Mrs. Farmer is now 82 years of age and an active worker.

OHIO

The National Congressional Conference lately held at Columbus was a success in every way. The executive committee of the State held one meeting, as did the finance committee. Mrs. Catt arrived on Monday morning, and at noon a luncheon was given in her honor at the Columbus Club by Mrs. Claude Meeker. At four o'clock Mrs. Catt spoke at the Ohio State University, and at six o'clock 311 people sat down to a dinner at the Athletic Club. Among the guests were judges of the Supreme Court, an ex-Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, leading politicians, heads of large business concerns and the women who are prominent in social and professional circles in Ohio. The following morning at a closed session nearly every congressional district in the State was represented by its chairman, and Mrs. Catt, having spoken on general suffrage lines the evening before, talked on the "History of the Congressional Movement." Tickets were by admission, and no one but avowed suffragists were present. There were hundreds of applicants turned away from the dinner, and there was standing room only at the conference. At noon a luncheon was had at the Virginia Hotel, extra tables being out in the halls as the dining room was overflowing, and the afternoon session lasted until after Mrs. Catt had to leave for her next engagement. The local arrangements for this meeting were in the hands of Mrs. William McPherson, chairman of the 12th Congressional district, and she was ably assisted by the Franklin county suffragists. The State will hold two conferences in May, one at Akron, probably the 17th, and one at Mansfield.

In reply to the question asked from the floor as to whether the anti-party policy was to be recommended, Mrs. Catt said that it was not; she said that it was false in theory and pernicious in practice. In reply to the question as to whether the women voters of the West would attack the Democratic party, Mrs. Trumbull, a voter from Oregon, said they would not and that the Oregon women regretted very much the coming of Eastern women into that State to advance such theories. She said that women would not vote against men like Senator Chamberlain, who had been so instrumental in giving them the vote, and vote for a man who had been opposed to suffrage in order to discipline Gov. Chamberlain's political party, hoping thereby to gain suffrage for Eastern women.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

Miss Mary O'Toole, president of the Equal Suffrage Association of the District, was designated by the National Board to speak at the mass meeting which the Clara Barton Memorial Association held recently in Washington for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to Miss Barton. Miss O'Toole pointed out that Miss Barton was one of the forward-looking group of women who sanctioned the calling of the first suffrage convention and who spoke there; and that Miss Barton never lost her interest in the suffrage movement.

NEW JERSEY

An Iowa suffrage campaign luncheon will be held by the Women's Political Union in the Washington, Newark, April 8. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the chief speaker. Mrs. Catt will speak on her impression of the campaign. The occasion will mark the first visit of Mrs. Catt to New Jersey since her election in December as national president.

KENTUCKY

The closing addresses at the State congressional conference which met in Louisville on March 27 and 28, were given by Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas and the Rev. John G. Stilli, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church, who discussed the recent failure of the suffrage bill in the Kentucky legislature.

"The reason why the legislators failed to pass a bill allowing women to vote," Mr. Stilli said, "was because the powers that be in Kentucky are becoming afraid of an aroused and an awakened womanhood. The time is not far distant when those gentlemen who make the laws at Frankfort will find out that the world is fast progressing and that we do not now live in the Stone Age."

Senator Thomas A. Combs, who fought vigorously for the suffrage bill in the Kentucky senate, was the guest of honor with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the luncheon on the opening day of the conference.

Features of the business session on the following day were the passage of a resolution asking "the Senators and Representatives to support the Federal amendment to the Woman Suffrage Bill and all other national issues looking to the question of allowing women to vote," an address by Mrs. Catt on how to raise funds, and the discussion of plans for a large Kentucky delegation to the national Republican and Democratic conventions in June. Contributions amounting to $500 were announced before the close of the conference.

MARYLAND

Baltimore suffragists gave a farewell party to Miss Lola C. Trax, State organizer of the Just Government League, who left on March 30 for Alabama, where she will organize for the National Association. Mrs. Robert Moss of Annapolis has been appointed to take the place of Miss Trax.

MISSISSIPPI

Advocates of the plan to make women eligible for appointment to places on boards of trustees of educational, charity and eleemosynary institutions snatched victory from the jaws of defeat on March 22, says the Natchez News Democrat, when sufficient strength was summoned to get a reconsideration of the vote on the constitutional amendment to allow women the right to hold such positions, as well as to be eligible as candidates for State and County superintendents of education. On its third and final reading it was defeated and only the vote to reconsider saved it.

As soon as the Senate voted to reconsider, Senator Worthington offered a substitute which eliminates the part referring to eligibility as candidates for the positions of superintendents of education. Advocates of the proposition in the Senate and the women interested believe that the substitute amendment will be passed, but it has to be voted on three times on three separate days.

INDIANA

The program for the fifth annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, to be held at the Claypool Hotel, April 12, 13 and 14, includes some of the best suffrage speakers of the State. Miss Florence Wattles of Kokomo will be the principal speaker at the formal opening of the convention Wednesday night. Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson, second vice-president of the league, will give the address of welcome.

The preliminary conferences of the board of directors, district chairmen, county chairmen, and presidents of leagues will fill the Wednesday afternoon session.

Thursday morning will be given over to the appointment of the committees on resolutions, nominations and time keeper. Minutes of the fourth annual convention will be given by Miss Adah Bush of Kentland, State treasurer; Mrs. G. M. Henderson, State secretary and business manager, and Miss Harriet Noble, chairman of the State organization committee. Reports of district chairmen will be given.

Short talks will be given Thursday afternoon by prominent workers and committee chairmen.

The real business of the convention will terminate Friday morning with the election of officers, and the report of the committee on revision of the constitution, Mrs. J. Cox of Terre Haute, chairman. Action on amendments will be taken up Friday afternoon when the report of the committee on resolutions will be given, and the committee on plans and recommendations will hold a discussion.

The annual suffrage banquet will be on Thursday evening. Dr. Keller will preside as toastmistress. Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown will give the principal address, with toast responses by Mrs. C. M. Curry of Terre Haute, Mrs. Horace Stilwell of Anderson, and Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore of Rockville.

A suffrage tea for Mrs. John F. Barnhill, vice-president of the Indianapolis branch of the Woman's Franchise League, was given by Mrs. L. West Avery and Miss Blanche Foster on April 1. Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of Senator Kern, and Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston poured.

H. E. Barnard gave an address at a recent meeting of the Indianapolis branch of the Franchise League, in which he declared that the longer he carried on his work as State food and drug commissioner, the more he felt that it would never be successful until women filled the places paid food officials are now trying to fill.

It was voted that the board of directors appoint a committee to assist in the crusade for pure milk for babies.

At this meeting Mrs. W. T. Barnes was elected president of the Indianapolis branch of the Franchise League.

NORTH DAKOTA

Several important suffrage conferences were held recently in Grand Forks to consider plans for a more active State campaign. Plans were considered whereby a larger distribution of suffrage literature will be made directly to the voters.

Dr. Fannie Dunn Quain of Bismarck, first vice-president of the North Dakota Votes for Women League, was present at all of these conferences and explained the plan of campaign of the State organization.

Mrs. Stevens, of Lawton, N. D., gave a report of the situation at Bismarck.

Other State officers present were Mrs. A. G. Leonard, third vice-president, and Mrs. J. M. Gillette, vice-president at large.

Members of the Grand Forks Votes for Women League who took part in the conference were Mrs. Alice Nelson Page, president; Dr. Mae Sanders, vice-presdent; Mary E. McCumber, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. C. A. Greenleaf and Mrs. James Collins.

Plans were made to learn the position of all candidates for the Legislature before the primaries in June.

WISCONSIN

The Congressional conference held in Milwaukee, March 24-25, developed fresh inspiration that is sure to produce valuable results. The national president, Mrs. Catt, was supported by Mrs. Trumbull of Oregon and Mrs. Peterson of Illinois, all three making themselves felt as a force for service. More different sections of the State were represented than ever before at a suffrage convention in Wisconsin. Milwaukee sent 52 delegates, and lesser delegations came from Madison, Waukesha, Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Plymouth, Grand Rapids, Pt. Edwards, Kenosha, Green Bay, Wauwatosa, West Allis, Baraboo, Rib Lake, Appleton, So. Kaukauna, Delavan, Wonewoc, Union Center, Richland Center, Nekoosa, Fond du Lac, Pewaukee.

The conference passed a resolution calling upon Wisconsin representatives in Congress to vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and also upon Wisconsin delegates to the national political conventions to stand for a woman suffrage plank in the party platforms. No plans had been made to ask for money, but the conference called for pledges, and $400 was raised in a few minutes.

A ringing call to mobilize in the suffrage cause, to unite with the entire country in a great national campaign, was the message Mrs. Catt brought.

"We can get the vote in this country in five or six years if we go at it in the right way," Mrs. Catt said. "We must recognize it as a fight. We must mobilize our people for the greatest and most uplifting movement this country has ever seen. When you get a lot of steam up in an engine, something must break loose. I invite you to enroll in a red-hot campaign and to work with might and main until we win.

"Pledge ourselves to give money and time until we triumph."

FLORIDA

The executive board of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association met in Orlando, March 28.

The State president and at least one member of the executive board will participate in the Chicago parade, and it is requested that any others who can do so will notify the president, Dr. Mary A. Safford, Orlando.

The chairman of the 4th congressional district, Mrs. Kate C. Havens of Miami, reported that the necessary first steps looking to the organization of her district had been taken.

A motion made by Mrs. W. R. O'Neal was unanimously carried that the Florida Equal Suffrage Association loan its president to the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association to help during the coming months of the campaign.

The Iowa Campaign

Among those who have taken the field in Iowa the past week for suffrage are Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., Mrs. Edwin A. Knapp of Kansas City, Mrs. Gertrude R. Nash of California, formerly of Iowa; Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull of Portland, Ore., and Miss Lutie E. Stearns of Milwaukee. This started April off in fine shape, as many speakers were already in the field. The work of organizing the counties is being well cared for down to the smallest detail.

It has also been announced that Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., will come to Iowa May 10, following the Mississippi Valley conference, and take an active part in the campaign until the close.

Every day at headquarers there is an interesting announcement, and no plot in a melodrama ever thickened faster than the suffrage activities in Iowa during these strenuous closing weeks.

Suffrage windows are increasing in number. Des Moines has a fine one in the principal business district. Council Bluffs and Waterloo have good windows, and there are many others.

Des Moines had an elaborate suffrage demonstration the day of the city election. Prominent suffragists visited every poll in the city and talked from automobiles. In the evening a suffrage parade was held, and the crowning feature was the speech made by Mrs. Hooper to the big crowd of men watching the returns. It was a success in every way, and the initial "curbstone" address was received with dignity and respect. Suffrage slides were shown by the newspapers on the screens during the intermissions between returns.

Walterloo was another town to take advantage of election for suffrage work. At Carlisle last week, on a $25,000 bond issue for the building of a new high school, the women voted three to the men's one in favor of the issue.

There is a great call for suffrage slides and films at headquarters. The moving picture house as a medium for reaching the people is proving hard to surpass.

In Boone, short interviews with prominent women are being published in the news columns of the papers. About 100 expressions of opinion on suffrage will be included in the series.

A number of new clubs have been formed. Among them are Clarion, 160 members; Eagle Grove, 100 members; Pomeroy, 30 members, and a fine organization at Dows.

A most welcome gift to Iowa the past week came from the Massachusetts Suffrage Association in the form of 80,000 fliers. The calls for literature are coming in in great numbers from all parts of the State. They range in size from "samples of all you have" to 30,000 leaflets. "Let me have all there is to say on suffrage, only make it pretty short," was the request from a boy preparing for a debate.

Mrs. Homer A. Miller, State board member, has returned from Washington, D. C., and New York, and Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills, also of the State board, has returned from her stay in Honolulu and California, and has started out at full speed in the work again.

An interesting event of the past week was the Clinton County suffrage convention on April 5, in the D. A. R. room of the Clinton Public Library.

ILLINOIS

The Woman Suffrage Parade Headquarters, to be located in the Tower Building, Chicago, adjoining the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, have been secured. Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the State Association, is the national parade chairman. For several weeks past she has been organizing committees, and groups of organizations to bring them into activity for the great event on June 7.

A speakers' squad of representative women has been visiting the women's clubs, professional and fraternal organizations, church and labor groups, business women and foreign women. The speakers are urging enthusiasm and enrolment through these numerous groups, and 100,000 parade pledge cards have been distributed throughout Chicago and the surrounding vicinity. A large quantity will be sent throughout the State, with the hope of stimulating the down State women and bringing them to Chicago for this event.

Regalia and ideas for decorations, banners and pennants are daily submitted, and will have to pass a careful investigation by the banner committee, as it is the design of the parade committee to make the parade both artistic and effective in the appearance of the marchers.

The death of Mrs. Delia Cezarine Fish Taylor, mother of Mrs. Hariette Taylor Treadwell, former president of the Chicago Political Equality League, occurred last week. Mrs. Taylor was a life-long devoted suffragist, and enjoyed the personal friendship of Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Lillie Devereux Blake, and other well known suffragists. She was a cousin of Ex-President William Howard Taft. The five daughters who survive her are Dr. Mabel Taylor Macmillan, Mrs. Robert J. Pulla, Miss Jane Taylor, Miss Grace Taylor and Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell of Chicago.

ALABAMA

As a final shot at the already vanquished argument that suffragists have no time for home and children, a recent Sunday edition of the Birmingham Age-Herald devoted a full page to pictures of the children of prominent suffrage workers of that city, together with an account of their success as mothers.

It discovered that sixteen officers and loyal workers in the local suffrage association are the mothers of forty-eight children.

"The mothers of these children," declares the accompanying article, "would gladly shed their blood and die, if necessary, for the cause of suffrage; not because of the glory attached to it, but because through the ballot alone they realize that women must protect their offspring and their homes.

"They realize that their children are the potential citizens of Alabama, and they, as children of suffragists, will have the added value of a developed civic conscience."

NEW YORK

Suffrage civic classes and courses of lectures have been opened all over the State for men and women. Studying together seems to suggest wholesome ideas of working together. The suffrage educational campaign is having good results, too, by proving to male voters that "the home opens off the street."

The Political Equality Club of Syracuse, with all the advantages of a large university center, has been especially able to start its campaign of education for women as prospective voters. The lecture to be given on April 10 by Rev. A. C. Fulton on "Woman's Obligation to the Nation" will be the fitting close of a series of six, which started on March 6 with a lecture by Professor Frederick C. Roman on "The Evolution of Woman." This course is only the beginning of the educational equipment to be given Syracusan women within the next two years.

Another town which is carrying out the same idea of preparing the women for voting by education on civic questions is Sag Harbor, Long Island. As soon as the November elections were over, Sag Harbor women turned their already assembled suffrage forces into a "Civic and Suffrage Club." Its articles of association are unique and prophetic. "Suffrage" is to be dropped out of the title as soon as the vote for women is won, but the civic part of the program will go on. As an association, they have already sent Christmas boxes, maintained an employment bureau, started night classes in English for foreigners and in telegraphy, and established a child welfare committee to look after the health of school children.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was to be the guest of honor at a dinner given her by the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, of which she is the city chairman, on April 6. Soon after this Miss Hay will leave to do campaign work in Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The East Side Civic League and the New York Citizens' Welfare Association are working for a bill providing for the appointment of a woman as justice of the Children's Court of New York City.

The recent Suffrage Carnival Ball held in New York City netted $2,000 for the suffrage treasury.

TEXAS

One of the most applauded features of the Style Show held in Galveston, March 31, was a young lady bearing the legend, "Votes for Women," and announced as the "Style in Texas in 1917."

The Galveston Equal Suffrage Association has been invited to keep headquarters open at Schott's Drug Store. This is a very advantageous spot for the distribution of literature and the enrolment of new members.

VIRGINIA

Although the legislative campaign is over for the present, there has been no lull in suffrage activities.

Mrs. John H. Lewis, State congressional chairman; Mrs. Dexter Otey, of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Nannie Burke, president of the Equal Franchise League of Roanoke, and Mrs. J. H. Whitner, president of the county league, appeared before the Committee on Resolutions of the State Republican Convention on March 29, and asked them to instruct their delegates to the national convention at Chicago to advocate a plank for woman suffrage. The delegates will go uninstructed, but the convention endorsed woman suffrage either by State or federal amendment.

Mr. Bascom, the only Virginia congressman out of ten who supported suffrage at the last legislative session, gave an interview to the women and pledged his continued support.

Last week the State Democratic Committee met in Richmond. A delegation of suffragists were on hand, including Mrs. B. B. Valentine, State president; Mrs. Stephen Putney, Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, Mrs. Henry Aylett Sampson, Mrs. Frank Jobson, Mrs. Horace Wellford Jones, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Miss Nora Houston and Miss Adele Clark. When the request was made that the committee hear the delegation, only one member objected, and his wish was merely to defer the hearing until the regular business had been accomplished. He was overruled, however, and a special committee sent out to escort the ladies in. Mrs. Valentine and Mrs. Putney spoke, taking ten minutes between them. The whole attitude of the committee was suggestive of the change in suffrage sentiment that has come over Virginia. They were interested, alert, and extremely courteous.

Woman has a right to vote. It is too late in the day to contest and contradict that. There is no male and female when it comes to human rights. Man has interposed heretofore insurmountable walls between his sister and his wife and their rights; but it was not so at the first, and it will not remain so forever.—Central Christian Advocate.

NOTES AND NEWS

Franklin P. Adams recently declared that if any contributor through his "Conning Tower" column in the New York Tribune won the $25 prize for a suffrage slogan, which has been offered by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, he would add another $25 to the prize. Mr. Adams himself suggests: "Eventually—Why Not Now?"

Some of the slogans that "F. P. A." likes best are: "Fifty-fifty or fight," "Votes for people" and "Suffrage uber alles.'

An attempt to pigeonhole the child labor bill effectively for this session was made in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, March 31, but failed by a vote of 5 to 7. The motion made by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who is strongly opposed to the bill, was to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Overman of North Carolina, one of the staunchest opponents of the measure, is chairman.

Able committees in St. Louis are working on plans for the big suffrage convention to be held in June, when the Democratic national convention meets. Headquarters for the national delegates and for Missouri delegates have been reserved at the Warwick Hotel. Those who wish rooms should write early to the office of the State Suffrage Association at 800 Broadway, Columbia.

The suffrage amendment was scheduled to come up in the New York Senate Wednesday, as the Woman's Journal went to press.

Senator Brown, who had blocked it continuously, hoped to muddle the amendment by a clause compelling alien women to take the oath of allegiance. It was not believed that a majority of the Senators would support Mr. Brown.

THE WOMEN OF CHICAGO

From an Editorial in the Chicago Evening Post

The women of Chicago need not expect that their extraordinarily impressive meeting of Saturday is going to change at once the conditions of government in this city.

On the other hand, neither they nor their opponents need believe that this meeting, its platform and the spirit behind both are going to be inconsiderable factors in the long fight just opening to restore to the city government even that poor measure of honesty and efficiency which we had under a respectable administration of the civil service laws.

The truth is that the women of Chicago, having inherited from the men, as Miss Mary McDowell pointed out, a situation in which government appallingly fails to minister to the human needs of the city, now have determined to seek in their own way to make the government do its legal duty to "all the children of all the people."

It was time that this attempt should be started.

The community has fallen into a slough of despond over the possibilities of good government. Those who have led the fight among the men in the years past are for the moment worn out by the reaction from the top peak of advance during the era closing in 1912.

The women, however, have not got the deadly discouragement that comes from the actual experience of defeat. Their courage is high; their vision is clear.

They prove it in their platform. They do not there deal with the intricacies which politicians create to blunt the efforts of democracy. They strike cross-lots directly to the things which they know out of their own experience as mothers, as housekeepers, as teachers, to be wrong in the way in which Chicago is governed.

Here is the power of this new movement in Chicago. This precise knowledge, which cannot be shaken or denied by irrelevant political issues, is going to hold through to the end.

CLUB RECTIFIES ITS OVERSIGHT

Influential Chicago Organization Declares for Suffrage With Only Three "Nay" Votes

Members of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, known to be most ardent wielders of the power of the franchise, discovered recently that they had never gone on record in favor of woman suffrage. The oversight was promptly rectified.

Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, who urged the club members to take part in the June suffrage parade, called the attention of the club to the fact that they had not added their voice to the plea for suffrage, and Miss Harriet Vittum moved that the club put itself on record. There were but three dissenting votes to the motion.

HUNGARY HEARS WOMAN'S CALL

Political Parties Now Aroused to Movement Everywhere Except in Arctic Circles

Hungarian deputies have received telegrams from their districts asking for woman suffrage in the name of the invaluable war services performed by the women of Hungary. All the political parties have been visited by deputations of suffragists, and members of Parliament have been called upon. The Prelate, Dr. Giesswein, and Mr. Juriga, a Slavic representative from northern Hungary, both spoke recently in behalf of political equality for men and women.

The Press Bulletin of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party remarks: "What with Mexico and Hungary, Japan and South Africa all marching on towards woman suffrage, there seems to be no place where the nerves of legislators may be kept in perfect repose. Almost the only countries which promise complete security from a votes-for-women agitation in the near future are Prince Luitpold and Edward VII lands. Only the female penguins and sea lions of the Antarctic circle are maintaining that complete remoteness from woman's political advancement which is the true and only mark of 'womanliness.'"

MAYOR RECEIVES A SUDDEN JOLT

Executive of Atchison, Kansas, Resigns After Liquor Exposure and Blames Pestering Women.

A mayor in Kansas, C. C. Finney of Atchison, and his chief of police, W. H. Coleman, have been forced to resign, although the mayor's term of office does not expire till April, 1917. In his farewell address to the Council, Mayor Finney stated that he had been "hounded out of office by misguided women, itinerant preachers and wild-eyed reformers," according to the Topeka Capital.

As a matter of fact, according to the same paper, "Mayor Finney's resignation is the outgrowth of contempt cases brought against the Eagles' Benevolent Association and Mayor Finney, R. A. Coleman, Owen Grady, Harry King, Arthur Beatie and Elijah Irvin, members of the executive committee and employees of the association, following a raid on the Eagles' building here last November by assistants of the attorney general's office. At that time a large quantity of liquor and the bar fixtures of the building were confiscated."

The women of Kansas have the vote, and they have apparently given their co-operation in guiding the erring mayor and his chief of police out of office.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30.

House Committee Hears Federal Suffrage Case

A hearing was given on the Federal Suffrage Bill on March 27 and 28 by the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and the members of the House of Representatives. The committee had granted a two-hour hearing to the Federal Suffrage Association, which did not know until it appeared on Monday morning that there was to be opposition. The time was divided and the suffragists only had one hour. For the convenience of the committee, the hearing was divided so that each side had half an hour on both mornings.

Judge John E. Raker, who introduced House Resolution 379, opened for the bill, arguing the right of women to vote under the Constitution of the United States and the constitutional power of Congress to bring this right into activity as far as it relates to the vote for members of Congress. The speaker for the antis consumed half an hour in reading the first part of Mr. Sherley's argument, which had been given twice before at other hearings, and she resumed this at the reopening of the hearing the next morning. She then devoted herself to the various shortcomings of women. Many of her statements appear in the Congressional Record of March 28, where it was printed by request of Senator Catron of New Mexico.

"It is a slick thing to be an Anti in these days," writes Mrs. Clara Berwick Colby, "when an organization can do all the work of arranging for a hearing and all the labor and expense of advertising it, and the other side step in and with one speaker, reading an old speech by somebody else, and filling in the time with purely negative quotations from newspapers, have the time in which our three speakers had expected to build up a constructive argument on constitutional liberty and Supreme Court decisions. However, we threw aside our manuscripts, and Rev. Olympia Brown and I used our twenty-five minutes as best we could.

"It is a great pity we cannot get more attention for this argument, on which depends woman's status as a citizen of this Republic. Women are certainly PEOPLE, and if they ever might be overlooked as such, it is not now when they are so much in evidence, in education, taxpaying and industry. But as a matter of fact, they were not overlooked in the days when the Declaration of Independence was issued 'in the the name and by the authority of the good people, etc.' Nor were they forgotten when the preamble of the Constitution said: 'We, the People.' Women voted in New Jersey for members of the Convention which ratified the Constitution; Abigail Adams and others specifically claimed the right of suffrage for their sex; a proposition sent up from a Southern State to put in the limiting words, 'white male,' had been emphatically rejected. The Constitution was, therefore, made as Chief Justice Matthews said, 'for an expanding future.' In five other places the word 'People' is used in the Constitution. Four of these are in the articles of amendment where the protection of rights of the people have always been accorded to women as to men. Out of the seven times the word 'people' is used, the only time it has been construed not to include women is where it relates to people choosing members of the House of Representatives. The argument is conclusive all the way through, and I should very much like to give an outline of it to the readers of the Woman's Journal."

Mrs. Colby's address is 304 Indiana avenue, Washington, D. C.

SUFFRAGE AUTO TOURS COUNTRY

Women Leave New York for 15,000 Mile Trip—Will Speak and Sell Literature

Fifteen thousand miles for suffrage is the trip which Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson started Thursday of this week when they left New York in their little yellow automobile in the interests of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They will carry news of the association's plans for the demonstrations at St. Louis and Chicago during the Democratic and Republican conventions in those cities.

Their route runs south from New York along the Atlantic seaboard, by way of New Orleans and Galveston, and along the Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona border into California, as far west as San Francisco, through Oregon and Washington to Seattle, thence east through South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois and to New York.

The car will carry suffrage banners and literature and will be used as a rostrum for suffrage speeches at the different places where stops are made. One of the ways in which the expenses of the trip will be defrayed is by selling the Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Burke is an Illinois woman who has lived in California and Colorado. Miss Richardson is a Virginia woman.

Are you going to the Mississippi Valley Conference?

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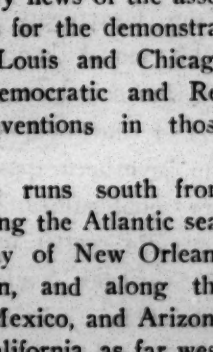

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FREELY ENDORSE NATIONAL RIGHTS

Country Sees Many Western Organizations Stand for Nation-Wide Suffrage

The Republican State committee of Arizona, the Reno and Douglas county, Kansas, Republican conventions, the Civic League of Colorado Springs, and the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, are among the bodies which have in the last few days passed resolutions endorsing the national suffrage amendment.

The Roosevelt for President League of Montana has adopted a resolution in favor of woman suffrage and calling attention to Colonel Roosevelt's declaration of support in 1912.

TRUTH and TRADE

By Bishop Warren A. Candler, Chancellor of Emory University, Atlanta.

When a seller and a buyer have made a trade, based on truth, both have obtained a benefit, and the community to which they belong has been benefited in so far as their interests affect the welfare of the community. Each has parted with what the other needed and each has obtained from his fellow man what he himself needed. Honest exchanges, therefore, enhance values.

By advertising, buyers and sellers are brought together, and truthful advertising promotes the welfare of the commercial world; it is, in fact, a part of the wealth-producing forces of the world. But untruthful advertising is a fraud and the fosterer of fraud. It partakes of the nature of the crime of getting money, or goods, under false pretenses. The medium of advertising, whatever its nature, which lends its columns to such advertising, accepts a bribe to become accessory to the same crime.

It is a far-reaching reform proposed by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the motto "Truth". Such a sentiment must act like a health-laden current on the trade winds. Its influence will extend far beyond the limits of advertising, and stimulate honesty in all the processes and transactions of commerce. The patron saints of the commercial world ought not to be Ananias and Sapphira. Lying spirits cannot guide safely the merchantmen of the world. The argosies of trade must sail by the pole-star of truth. Otherwise they will be wrecked.

This is one of a series to Advertise Advertising, by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (headquarters, Indianapolis). Write for interesting booklet, written for buyers like yourself.

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SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J124, Rochester, N. Y. (19)

HOUSEWIVES BUY SAND IN CHICKEN

Gravel at Two Dollars a Car Load Makes Big Part of Fowls in New York Market

Housewives and other purchasers of chicken for food in New York City each year have a grievance which proves that politics is "not outside the home, but inside the chicken," to paraphrase a quotation from Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Of the 140,000,000 pounds of chicken that New Yorkers buy each year, about one-fourth is sand and gravel which ordinarily could be purchased for a couple of dollars a car load, says Commissioner John D. Dillon of the State department of foods and markets.

When they arrive from the country, he says, they are fed quantities of a sticky combination of sand and gravel mixed with paste-forming foods.

Politics governs the food laws and the food inspectors, and women, the conservers of life and the home, are still political nonentities in New York State.

VICE MEN PROVE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

Four New York Assemblymen Who Back "Underworld Bills" Voted Against Woman Suffrage

The bills in the New York Assembly known as the "Underworld bills," and, according to Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, introduced "in the interest of no part of the public except the Vice Trust," are being backed by avowed anti-suffragists.

These measures, designed to "stop police surveillance over alleged disorderly hotels in New York City," are said, even by the New York Times, to protect from the police the scoundrels "who batten on vice, whose pockets have been filled with 'the dirtiest money in the world.'"

Yet these bills were presented to the Assembly Codes Committee by E. A. Everett, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, an opponent of woman suffrage.

They were voted for in this committee by three men—William W. Chace, of Hudson, Columbia County; Hoffman Nickerson, of New York County, and Alexander Taylor, of Buffalo, Erie County. All three of these men opposed woman suffrage, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Nickerson making speeches in the Assembly against resubmitting the woman suffrage resolution.

ORDERS ALL FOOD TO BE PROTECTED

Butte Health Department Directs Storekeepers to Cover Goods from Dust and Flies

The health department of Butte, Mont., has notified all restaurants, stores, markets and other places where foodstuffs are sold that on and after May 1, all meats, baked goods, candies, fruits and the like in broken packages must be protected against dust, flies and promiscuous handling. "It is intended to enforce this regulation to the letter," says the Butte Miner.

A new interest in health measures is one of the first results noticeable in an electorate after women become a part of it.

THOMPSON MEN LOSE IN CHICAGO

Voters Discipline Mayor Who Blatantly Defied Women and Brought Scandal on City

Mayor Thompson of Chicago met with a severe set-back in the aldermanic election April 4, when 21 wards elected Democratic aldermen. Of the 13 wards in which Republican candidates won, only three were Thompson men. A year ago, when Thompson was elected, only seven wards went Democratic.

The election came after a series of dramatic events. A split salary scandal was exposed in the bureau of public welfare, the woman head of which had been appointed by Thompson over the protests of the eading women voters. The investigation confirmed the fears of the women that the spoils system was rampant in city hall. A great mass meeting of women was called which denounced the Thompson tactics in nc uncertain terms, and which drew up a platform of principles for a proper municipal administration. The mayor blatantly took issue with the women, and one of his next acts was to support an attack on Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, for years head of the Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanatorium, president of the American Tuberculosis Association, and known as an expert on tuberculosis. Dr. Sachs resigned, and Mayor Thompson referred to him as 'the worst appointment I have made."

PROBE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Frankfort Judge Orders Grand Jury to Investigate Corporations' Questionable Tactics

The open activities of the Kentucky liquor interests during the recent session of the Legislature at Frankfort, with the defeat of the suffrage amendment as one of the chief results, were followed April 3 by an order from Judge R. L. Stout for an investigation by the Franklin County Grand Jury.

Judge Stout ordered the grand jury to investigate informal charges that certain corporations unlawfully had contributed to the campaign fund of a candidate for a high State office, and also newspaper charges of bribery or attempted bribery of members of the Legislature.

Judge Stout mentioned no names, but recently an alleged secret campaign contribution of $25,000 by a distillery and an unsuccessful attempt in the Legislature to divide Pike County, over the protests of its residents, figured prominently.

POSTOFFICE TALE NOT "ON WOMEN"

In Fifth Largest City Mail Held Over Twenty Years—Lost: 21,000 Pieces

During the week the authorities of the postoffice of Boston, the fifth largest city in the United States, have revealed amazing conditions in one of the branches of Uncle Sam's service which particularly affects women. Through the press, Postmaster Murray is reported as saying that mail over twenty years old has just been found in the central postoffice, and that an effort is being made to deliver it to its owners. From the same source comes the statement that in one year over 21,000 pieces of mail went astray in one suburb alone.

If this shocking state of affairs was shown to exist in Colorado, California, or any of the States in which women vote, it would be used as conclusive proof that women were unfit to vote or hold office.

NEW PLAY DEATH TO ANTI BELIEF

"Jonathan's Nightshirt," by Boston Woman, Is Well Received in Kansas City

"Jonathan's Nightshirt" is the name of a one-act suffrage play written by Mrs. Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed of Cambridge, Mass., which seems to fill the long felt want in suffrage circles. The play was presented at two performances in the Little Theatre in Kansas City on March 18, under the auspices of the Political Equality League. The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about thirty minutes.

Says the Kansas City Star: "Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffrage sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

BAD FOODSTUFF GOES OVERBOARD

California Destroys Million Pounds of Decayed Eatables—Non-Suffrage States Suffer

Nearly a million pounds of foodstuffs, unfit for human consumption, have been condemned and destroyed by the California State Board of Health during the past four months, according to the San Francisco Star of March 25. Some of these products were decayed, others were infested with worms; all were putrid and unfit for eating. Professor E. J. Lea, Director of the Board's Bureau of Foods and Drugs, states that these foodstuffs which have been destroyed consist of 437 tons of condiments, chiefly catsup made from spoiled tomatoes, nearly seven tons of decomposed eggs, six tons of fruit, five tons of poultry and eight tons of miscellaneous food supplies.

Through the removal of these five hundred tons of foodstuffs from the markets of the State, not only has the health of the public been safeguarded, but unscrupulous dealers have been taught that such foods cannot be sold to citizens of California.

This story may be contrasted with that in another column about the 35,000,000 pounds of gravel New Yorkers pay for in the place of chicken each year. In California women have the full franchise. In New York the amendment for enfranchising women was defeated last fall.

A special train will start from Washington next Monday for the West, carrying leaders of the Congressional Union on a tour to appeal to the women voters.

Senator Brown, the majority leader in the New York Senate, has a wife, two married daughters and a sister who want to vote. Yet Senator Brown has alone, day after day, blocked the suffrage amendment at Albany. Anti-suffragists pointed this out with pride at their luncheon in New York last week. The question is: Is it a course for Senator Brown to be proud of?

APPROPRIATE PALTRY SUM OF $5000 FOR EDUCATION

The Journal of Education for March 23 has an editorial called "$5,000 Comedy," the substance of which will be of interest to Journal readers. The article says:

"Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Department of the Interior in his annual report exceeded all previous secretaries in his laudation of education, and articles by him have been appearing in various publications as syndicate copyright matter under the head of 'National Neglect of School Education.'

"Naturally the country was led to believe that under such leadership Congress would remedy 'National Neglect of School Education.'

"We read with keen satisfaction Commissioner Philander P. Claxton's itemized need of $100,000 increase for the Bureau of Education to check this 'National Neglect of School Education,' and Secretary Lane not only approved of this increase, but in his report and in the syndicate articles made a plea for it.

"We read the items with satisfaction and wondered that Dr. Claxton could be so modest in his recommendation in view of his chief's public abhorrence of the scandalous 'National Neglect of School Education.'"

Secretary Lane says:

"Throughout the entire range of our activities as a people there is no labor that approaches this, the instruction of children, in imminent, vital importance. For it constitutes, in literal fact, the making of the nation—of the men and women of this country's immediate future, on whose morality, energy and intelligence depends every phase of production from art to industry, through which it is possible for us to express ourselves.

"In the National Bureau of Education we possess an agency which, properly utilized, can go far towards transforming the rural school into what, of its very nature, it should become. If there are thousands of rural schools which fail in their full duty to the children entrusted to their care, there are many others in which the new spirit of responsibility and emulation is stirring; and we possess not a few strong, capable leaders whose initiative has demonstrated, here and there, the possibilities of the rural school when it is carried to its best estate.

"Given a Bureau of Education practically useful, constantly efficient, and the esprit de corps which survives among rural teachers, in spite of their grievous handicaps, will receive a new and permanent inspiration.

"What is needed, at this stage of rural instruction in the United States, is adequate leadership and co-ordination of effort. The National Bureau of Education can serve as the efficient centre. If we would spare no more than $100,000 a year for a rural school campaign designed to make those schools practical rather than scholastic, to make them truly schools of the countryside, of its problems, its opportunities and its needs, we could achieve a surprising transformation within only a few years."

Yet the Appropriation Committee reports $5,000 for the whole work of the National Bureau of Education for the United States of America! $5,000! Why did they not make it $500? Yet there are people in high standing who say that women are represented in the government and do not need the direct power of the vote.

so thoroughly in his work, that the strain of his duties and of the fight against graft was too much. Sunday morning he was found dead, a suicide. He left a note to the public requesting that the spoilsmen be kept from interfering with an institution devoted to humanity.

Dr. Sachs's heart was apparently

LAST LAUGHS

Nell: "As people grow old, I like to see them still keep up with the fashions."

Belle: "Yes, we never grow too old to acquire the latest wrinkle."—Stray Stories.

The Easter announcement of St. John's P. E. Church in Jamaica Plain invites the members to an "Anti-communion Service every morning except Thursday." What has that church against communion?—Christian Register.

"Woman," cried the big, burly husband, shaking his finger wildly, "I can read you like a book!"

"That may be," retorted the little wife, with a queer smile, "but you can't shut me up."—Stray Stories.

"What is the defendant's reputation for veracity?" asked the judge.

"Your honor," said the witness, "I've known him to admit that he had been fishing all day and hadn't got a single bite."—Boston Post.

Applicant: "No, ma'am, I could not work where there's children."

Madame: "But we advertised for a girl who understood children."

Applicant: "Oh, I understand 'em, ma'am. That's why I wouldn't work where they are."—Chicago Herald.

Marion was saying her prayers. "And please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why, Marion," said her shocked mother, "what made you say that?"

Marion settled herself in bed. "'Cause," she answered, "I made it that way in my zamination paper today, an' I want it to be right."—Chicago Public.

The stone mason was on the witness stand describing how he had been assaulted by the defendant.

"He walked right into my yard," the witness said, "and slammed me up against one of my own tombstones."

"Did he hurt you?" inquired the court.

"Hurt me! Why, I've got 'Sacred to the memory of' stamped all down my back."—Stray Stories.